INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 118- BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 17 1928 ONE ANN

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
19 May	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		6,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th May	18th May
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Katori Maru	30th May
Atsuta Maru	13th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Tenyo Maru	13th June
Korea Maru	26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	19th May
Sydney Maru ..	16th „	27th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928			
18th May	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi	
23rd „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.	
30th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians nd lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at roncession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Every Transaction Backed with Service

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc. Etc.

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

Übersee-Post

Universal Economic Review

LEIPZIG, 10 SALOMONSTRASSE. (GERMANY)

Our aim and Object

is to further International Trade and create close connections between manufacturers and traders all the world over. Our editorials and essays are nonpolitical, and are strictly intended to promote and stimulate Trade and Commerce.

Ways and Means.

In our editorial section we discuss the economic conditions and prospects of all branches of Industry, Commerce and Finance; we report on prices and conditions of the World's Markets and Stock Exchanges; we publish the latest railway and postal tariffs, rates, taxes, duties, etc. Our Technical Section contains expert information concerning the latest inventions, and keeps our readers posted as regards technical progress. "Advertisement Columns: This Section is extraordinarily large; each copy contains about 3,000 advertisements of firms capable to deliver promptly. It is more reliable than Directories which often publish no more existing or incomplete addresses.

Export-Dienst.

This "Commercial Intelligence Service" renders "free of charge" any service to foreign firms, and gives advice on all commercial matters relating to trading with Germany. We assist our clients in every possible way. We act as trustees in forwarding payments to German firms and look after interests by settling differences. We supply catalogues, samples and price-lists. We act as guides and interpreters to our visitors and place our office in Leipzig and Berlin at their disposal for correspondence. Should you desire to give us as a reference, kindly supply us with material. We publish in the Weekly issued Section Export-Dienst free of charge:

1. Inquiries of all firms desiring to be brought in touch with German manufacturers and exporters.

Subscription.

The "Übersee-Post" published 8 Editions monthly, in English, Spanish, German, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian.

Monthly English Edition (12 copies) sh. 12.

Advertisements.

Our advertising columns are international. Advertisements in the "Übersee-Post" reach all parts of the world and bring best results. Unsolicited Testimonials from every country furnish striking proof of the efficacy of insertions in our Journal.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SERVICES of a Doctor, M.B.B.S., required temporarily in personal staff of His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bansda State. Apply immediately to the undersigned stating age and salary expected with testimonials. G. I. PUROHIT, Private Secretary, Bansda State, Camp Vesava, Post Andheri.
A 30364

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER, having full up-to-date knowledge for the BECHARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Ltd., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A 30397

WANTED GRADUATES in Science and Mathematics and an UNDERGRADUATE who has qualified as a Drawing Teacher. Apply stating terms to the AG. PRINCIPAL, Shree Narmada High School, Shuklatirtha via Ankleshwar.

WANTED English speaking ELECTRICAL METER INSPECTOR used to 3 Phase A. C. First Class House wiring, electric motor installations, etc., must be intelligent quick and accurate. Wages Rs. 125 per month, deck passage paid. Good prospects of improving position. Apply in own hand-writing with copies of certificates etc., to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Aden.

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of "ELECTRIC METER TESTER and REPAIRER." Candidates must have had a good technical education, be skilled and experienced in the repair, testing, and calibration of all types of alternating and continuous current Meters and Instruments, none others need apply. Particulars of education, together with details (with dates) of training and past Meter and Instrument experience, to be sent with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned). Pay.—At a commencing rate, according to qualifications, in the grade of Chargeman Rs. 185—15—350. Applications to be addressed to "THE SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, North Western Railway, Moghalpura" and must reach his office before May 31st, 1928.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TWILL

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30 ins. wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27 ins. wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coats, etc. Rs. 1|12|6 per yard. 27 ins. wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26 ins. wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs, sizes up to 17-1|2 ins. collar. From Rs. 4|- each. Polo Collars to match, at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs, Rs. 3|4|- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2|14| each. Write for samples.

SPORTS COATS.

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. From Rs. 8|14|- each. An excellent Knock-about coat for rough wear. Ideal for Shikar.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

MEDICAL

PRACTICAL REMEDY for WEAK MEMORY—Is your memory weak leading to failure in study or business? A strong memory is the key to assured success in life. To cultivate it, apply "P. B." C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS. —Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R891

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE—A copy of JAPAN DIRECTORY (old) will be supplied free to purchaser of Mercantile Directory of Germany, 1928. Price Rs. 10 EAST & WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, Rajkot.
L R892

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/-, 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
IA 29370

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GET FREE SAMPLES of Swadeshi Silk and Endicloths; best for suitings and shirtings in fashionable designs: JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Silk Merchants, Ludhiana.
T R885

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Debenture Stock of the abovenamed Company constituted by the Trust Deed, dated the 30th day of June, 1925, and made between the said Company, of the one part, and Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Framroze Edulji Dinshaw, Esquire, Abraham Jacob Raymond, Esquire and Evelyn James Bunbury, Esquire, all of Bombay, of the other part, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1928, at five O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the stockholders against the Company and its property, and certain modifications of the said Trust Deed which have been proposed by the Company and are recommended by the Trustees of the said Deed and empowering the Trustees aforesaid, with a view to effectuating such modifications, to execute jointly with the Company a supplemental Trust Deed between the Company and the present Trustees in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the meeting.

This notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the said Trust Deed.

The principal objects of the proposed modifications are to alter the provisions of the said Trust Deed and the First Schedule thereto so as to give the Company the option to redeem Debenture Stock in whole or in part by drawings on the 31st day of December, 1937, or at any time thereafter instead of on the 31st day of December, 1930, and on the 31st day of December, 1935, as at present provided; to extend the date for the redemption of all stock not previously redeemed from the 31st day of December, 1937, to the 31st day of December, 1947; and in consideration thereof to reduce from and after the 1st day of January, 1931, the rate of interest payable on debenture stock from 8-1|2 per cent. per annum to 6-1|2 per cent per annum and also to correct two copying errors found in the Trust Deed. A copy of the draft supplemental deed above referred to may during business hours be inspected at any time before the meeting at the registered office of the Company.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1928.
By order of the Company,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

N. B.—The attention of the Debenture Stockholders is directed to the Third Schedule annexed to the Debenture Trust Deed, which regulates the procedure at this meeting and in particular to clause 10 of that Schedule which is as follows:

"At any such meeting the respective bearers of the stock certificates and no other person or persons shall be recognised and treated as the legal holders of the stock therein mentioned whether such bearers are or are not in fact the owners thereof and such bearers shall accordingly be exclusively entitled to vote in respect thereof."

It is accordingly suggested that Debenture Stockholders attending the Meeting bring the certificates in respect of the Debenture Stock registered in their names to the Meeting.

30430

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 20502 of the above Company, standing in my name, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued to me by the Company.

GORDHANDAS KESHAVLAL PARIKH.

Bombay, 15th May, 1928. R889

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Second Preference Share Certificates Nos. SP 69369 to 69373 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Jivanlal Madhavlal Thakore, have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

JIVANLAL MADHAVLAL THAKORE.
Bombay, dated 8th May, 1928.
R894

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S "SYDNEY MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th May, 1928, from SAIGON, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3298 of 1924.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai, and Another .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Bhasker Lane, Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 428 and Cadastral Survey No. 12299 (Bhuleshwar Division), and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 4555 and Street No. 5, Bhasker Lane, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the West by the public passage in front thereof, on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Oart, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Estate of Hargovan Anandji Desai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the Northern side of the Kumbhartukda, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is about 12 (twelve) inches in width and six (6) feet in length, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 2362 and Cadastral Survey No. 198 (Mandvi Division), and bounded on or towards the East and West by the Compound walls, and on or towards the South by the property herein before firstly described, and on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st May, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30428

AMUSEMENT.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

NEXT SATURDAY
RICHARD BARTHELMESS IN **TOL'ABLE DAVID**

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE FRED COYNE ENTERPRISES
Present the
COYNE MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
In the delightful Non-Stop Dancing Revue
"KEEP MOVING"
Booking at ROSE & Co.
After 7 P.M. at the Treatre.

EDWARD THEATRE
If you seek mystery adventure or romance
Come to
THE EDWARD THEATRE
Next Saturday
TO SEE
PATHE'S LATEST
and
NEWEST SERIAL
"The House Without a Key"
Starring
ALLENE RAY
AND
WALTER MILLER
It is the BEST serial PATHE has ever made and never been shown before in Bombay.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Present at
Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MONTE BLUE
in
WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION
"THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO GOLDWYN PRODUCTION
DE-LUXE in 7 Reels
"SO THIS IS MARRIAGE"
A modern story that will hit home in every home.
And
HAROLD LLOYD
in
NON-STOP KID

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"A THIEF IN PARADISE"
Featuring
DORIS KENYON
And
RONALD COLMAN
A production that comes from the China Seas across the world to the pleasure palaces and immortal halls of our most brilliant society.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2725 BALES SUPERIOR STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 21st MAY 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on Plot No. M. 178 the undermentioned bales of Cotton:—

2725 Bales (about) superior selected stapled Cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmal.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

NO private offer will be entertained

A deposit of 50 per cent in CASH will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Sheth Manecklal Mansukhbhai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, this day THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

1 diamond ring with a diamond about 3-1/4 carat.
1 diamond Pendant.
1 diamond Kalgi with a ruby.
1 diamond Kalgi with emerald.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY OF J. E. BEARD ESQ., GENERAL MANAGER, AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. AND OTHERS.

On SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22 Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill (Patel Mansion), valuable household furniture such as, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinnerwagons, rich carpets, phonograph, Chesterfield suites, writing tables, silver and book cases, ornaments glass, crockery and plated ware, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stand, ice box, screens, palm stands E. lamps and fans, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla, Receiver appointed in suit No. 1131 of 1913 and suit No. 183 of 1916, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 16th June next sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises. —

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street otherwise known as Khoja Moholla, admeasuring about 260 square yards bearing Collector's old No. 724-724, new No. 6442, old survey No. 203-204, new survey No. 2791, cadastral survey No. 986 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 51 and now under B. Ward No. 1670, Street Nos. 179-81, formerly and now under Street No. 163 and bounded on the north by the house of Fazul Goolam Hoosein, on the south by the house forming part of the estate of the late Sajan Meherali, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the said Samuel Street or Khoja Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Committee Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder.

Furniture such as dining tables, a large number of wooden benches, 3 billiard tables, gas stoves, kitchen tables, boilers, washing racks large meatsafes, about 400 iron cots and other furniture, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English, maple and genuine Jacobean furniture at "Sagar" Mahal, Walkeshwar Road, the property of E. Danner, Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, telescopic, dining table made by Benjamin, chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield, Jacobean and drawing room suites, cabinets, E. lamps and fans, cottage piano, phonograph, brassware, ornaments, vases, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, screens English ice boxes, one Godrej safe on stand, etc., etc.

The property of E. Danner Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 16.

S.S. Bahadur, Captain Gibson, from Rangoon.

S.S. Homayun, Captain Voller, from Jeddah.

S.S. Jalapa, Captain Larson, from New York.

S.S. Sydney Maru, Captain Ohsumi, from Muke.

DEPARTURE.

May 17.

S.S. Vera Radcliff, Captain Jones for Hull.

LOADING.

May 16,

Steamer Jalapa for New York.
Steamer Chukla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lendeld for Hull.
Steamer Sydney Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Bahadur:—The T. M. Company's steamer Bahadur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Homayun:—The T. M. Company's steamer Homayun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalapa:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Jalapa arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sydney Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Sydney Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muke, with a general cargo and timber.

S.S. Vera Radcliff:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Vera Radcliff, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Name	Leatest Prices.
1.	Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	1-5-9
2.	4½ per cent. Loan 1950-55	92-17-6
3.	Nundydroog Gold Co.	0-14-9
4.	Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	1-2-0
5.	Attock Oil	1-5-0
6.	Associated Portland Cement.	1-6-6
7.	Bengal Iron Ord.	1-6-0
8.	Burma Corpn.	0-14-3
9.	British American Tobacco.	5-17-9
10.	Courtaulds.	4-17-6
11.	Calico Printers.	1-9-9
12.	Dunlop Rubber Co.	1-8-0
13.	Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3-13-9
14.	Rhodesian & General Asbestos.	5-0-0
15.	James Finlay Ordy.	5-2-0
16.	General Elec. Co. Ord.	1-9-0
17.	Jokai Assam Tea Co.	5-17-6
18.	West Rand Consolidated Mines.	0-12-9
19.	Shell Transport & Trading Co.	4-17-6
20.	Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5-1-9
21.	Malayalam Plantations.	1-13-0
22.	British Burma Pets.	0-7-0
23.	Rubber Plants. Invest. Trust Ord.	1-14-3
24.	Soudan Plantations.	4-4-4½
25.	Vickers.	0-14-1½
26.	Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord.	0-12-6
27.	Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5-15-0

Govt. Securities.—Quiet.
Oil shares.—Easier.
Industrials.—Firm.
Rubbers.—Unchanged.
Stock of Rubber in London.—50839 Tons.
Decrease on Week.—1178 Tons.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
July-Sept per cwt 14.
Oct-Dec per cwt 14|1-1|2.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 14|0-1|2.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 14|1-1|4.

To Mill Owners, Agents and Managers.

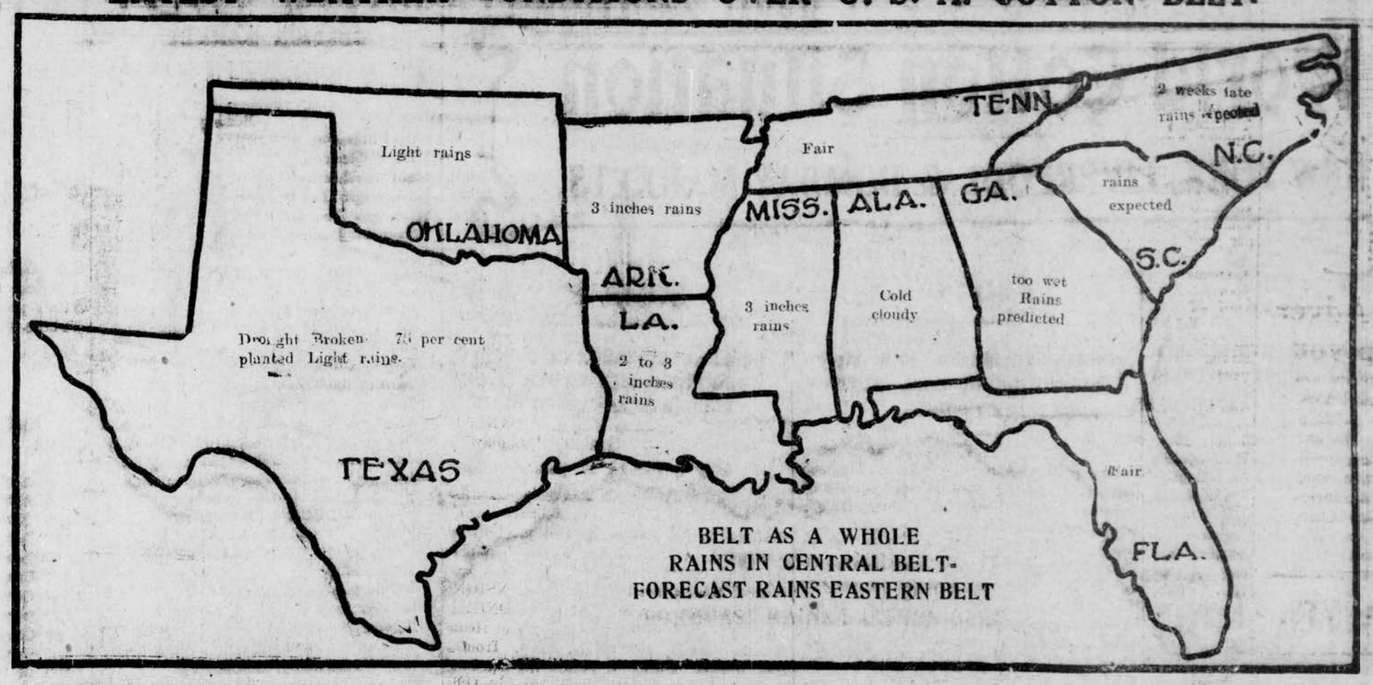
The **Reed** is a very important member for the production of High-grade Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the Reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a **"Presto"** Reed which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all are supplied at **Present Market Prices**, ruling in India, by all **Mill-Stores Merchants** of repute.

Every Reed is labelled **"Presto" Brand** as a guarantee of quality and made only by **T. JONES & CO., LTD.** Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

For **QUICK DELIVERIES**, indent through your own importers.

LATEST WEATHER CONDITIONS OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.



MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 16.

B C Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 May/June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274.
Banks buying T T 272-1|2.
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 924
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 127-3/4
Banks buying 60 days 124-1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 140-3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 182-1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88-1/4 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8 9/16 16th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 15/16 15th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.32 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1/4 16th inst. £4-4-11-1/4 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 11/16 16th inst. 27 7/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 7/16 16th inst. 27 3/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 60-1/2 16th inst. 59-7/8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15/16 p. c. 16th inst. 3 31/32 p. c. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/8 16th inst. 4 3/32 p. c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent 3 mos. 5 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 16.

Castoreeeds Delivery May Opening 51/2, Closing 57/6.
Casterseeds Delivery September Opennig 53/8, Highest 53/12, Closing 53/10.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 5/0/3, Lowest 5/, Cloing 5/1.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 61/, Closing 61/8.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Assoc. Ltd.

Bombay, May 15.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 5th May. 1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	3175	3338
Bombay*	103746	45960
Karachi	9705	8114
Madras	5488	2816
Rangoon (a)		857
Tuticorin	4939	1148
	127053	62234

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 5th May. 1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	1232	1792
Bombay*	120225	12489
Karachi	19365	8070
Madras	179	655
Rangoon	1075	151
Tuticorin	.....	.....
	142076	23157

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 5th May.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta	65613	79805
Bombay*	2732891	2470507
Karachi	879642	667278
Madras	65567	89628
Rangoon (a)	25133	25650
Tuticorin	27820	24043
	3796666	3356912

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 5th May.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta	26846	18362
Bombay*	1439764	1449524
Karachi	598248	521959
Madras	40572	24595
Rangoon	43596	47012
Tuticorin	19466	10562
	2168492	2072014

(a) to 28th April.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reship ments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMPAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 14th May.

1928	1927
110	305

1st Sept. to 14th May.

1927-28.	1926-27.
78731	41597

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Weed ending 2nd May.

1928.	1927.
United Kingdom	3650
Continent 7069	27464
China	.....
Japan	5398
Bombay (a)	437
U. S. A.	800
7069	37749

	1st Sept. to 2nd May. *1927-28	1926-27.
United Kingdom	65276	29595
Continent	340563	261617
China	12850	63114
Japan	166094	170120
Bombay	73708	42404
U. S. A.	7324	6626
	665815	573476

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 15.

T T Berlin on London	20.40-1|2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1|2
T T Brussels on London	34.97
T T Madrid on London	29.06
T T Milan on London	92.71
T T Berne on London	25.33
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.75

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, May 15.

Copper English Best Selected £65-5|8.
Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-1|8.
Tin English Ingots £233.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 15.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£9-8-9 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£18-5-0 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-12-6 May-June Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 15.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-3-9 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Pata c i f ton—
£16-1-3 Afloat to Hull Paid.
Linseed Bombay—
£18-15-0 May-June Shipment Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 15.

SilverSmall Offerings.

Spot	27-11|16
Forward	27-7|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 15.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-10 1|4.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 15.

May	20.50 plus .05
June	20.50 plus .05
July	20.60 plus .05
August	20.59 plus .05
September	20.59 plus .05
October	20.96 plus .05
November	20.90 plus .05
December	20.90 plus .05
January	20.87 plus .07
February	20.87 plus .07
March	20.87 plus .07
April	20.87 plus .07
May	20.87 plus .07
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	21.15

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-15|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 15.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21-1|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £133-1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £52-1|2.
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-1|2.
Conversion Loan £77-3|4.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £103-1|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £62-1|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £72-1|8.
Consols £56-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-5|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 15.

Demand Bills 487.93

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 15.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb—
53 May Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb—
52|9 May Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian—
54|9 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
54|6 May-June Shipment Hull Paid (sold late yesterday).

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their weekly report dated 16th inst. state as under:—

Our Silver market has this week further sharply advanced on account of short-covering and scarcity of contracts for May settlement helped by strong holding by a prominent operator. The rise was further assisted by the rising tendency of the Shanghai Exchange owing to the civil War in China. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 65-10 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 62-0, on the 10th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 3-10. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-7/16 higher than the last week, the highest price was 2-8½ yesterday and the lowest 2-7 15/16 on the 11th instant.

The London price is 0-7/16 higher. The market has remained firm with India and China being steady buyers while America mostly remained a seller on advances. The New York price is 59 5/8 cents i.e., 0-7/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest prices was 59 3/4 cents on the 11th instant and the lowest 58 3/4 cents. on the 12th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined owing to decreased off-take, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-8-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-11 1-4.

The remarkable rise in the Silver this week, is mostly due to the shortage of stock and the actions the bull operator in the local market and the War situation in China. The future course of the market for the present depends on these two factors.

MAJ. ATTLEE M.P.

HIS ATTITUDE ON THE SIMON COMMISSION CONDEMNED.

SAK PROTESTS

"It shows a deplorable state of mind," was Saklatvala's comment to a "Sunday Worker" representative on the interview given to the "Daily Herald" upon the work of the Simon Commission in India by Major Attlee, M.P., one of its 'Labour' members.

"A. A. Purcell, M.P., goes to India and roundly condemns the Commission.

"Mr. Hallsworth, in India, would not recommend the Commission.

"Fenner Brockway has maintained a consistent stand against the Commission.

"Mardy Jones went to India and before any official pressure could be brought upon him wired to the "Herald" recommending the Labour Party to withdraw from the Commission and back the Indian policy of non-co-operation.

"Mr. Thurtle, M.P., not only opposed the Commission in India, but writes in the "Herald" last Wednesday, 'In the interests of truth,' that he 'found a strong determination among Indians to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission.'

ATTLEE'S SOLITARY VOICE.

"All the Labour men who have gone out as independent persons are agreed.

"Against them is the solitary voice of the official member. Major Attlee, who says that 'the opposition to Indian co-operation with the Commission has been a good deal lessened by our visit.'

"He produces no evidence, but it is significant that he says this after Sir John Simon has said that 'much of the opposition (to the Commission) has been weakened or broken down.'

"Is there any doubt that Attlee's voice is his imperialist master's?

"Major Attlee dodges the main issue, the only real issue—how is imperialism compatible with Socialism?

"He pretends a hope that some Indian opinion will some day approve of his conduct and yet at present completely disregards the unanimous finding and opinion of all sections of political India and of the T. U. C. of India."

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-10-0 and above aggregating Rs. 44,50,000 were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10-0. From the 9th to 14th May, 1928, intermediate 3 months' bills for Rs. 5,00,000 were sold. Intermediate 3 months' bills will be issued from the 16th to 21st May, 1928, at Rs. 98-10-6. Tenders for Rs. 1-1|2 crores of 3 months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 22nd May, 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday; the 25th May, 1928. Other conditions as usual.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 12th May, 1928, 1,057,000; Total Remittance from 1st April, 1928, to 12th May, 1928, 5,695,000.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NATURAL REACTION--UNDESIRABLE RAINS INDUCE SHORT COVERING PRICES ADVANCE 17 POINTS.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point and further declined on scattered long liquidation. There was some covering and prices wiped off the decline and registered a rise of 13 points. This improvement was not sustained as it induced long liquidation. During the later part on session, reports of excessive rains in the Central belt and rumoured tornadoes in Mississippi and forecas tof unfavourable rains over the Eastern belt influenced considerable short covering and new buying. Prices registered a rise of 25 points over previous close but a portion of it was lost and the market closed at a net rise of 20 to 15 points. Spot prices rose 20 points o 21-75.

The Nehw Onleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 21 points. Spot prices improved 17 points to 20.78c.

After recent decline of about half a cent during the last two days, it is but natural that any unfavourable weather news would induce short covering. In fitness of reports of rains over the Central belt and unfavourable forecast for the Eastern blt prices registered a moderate rally on short covering and New buying. At present the market is guided by weather reports and although to-day's rains will cause further delay, things on the whole have greately improved. Texas is particularly doing well and professional operators are not inclined to buy. There are traces of accumulation of weak long interest and as far as we see the technical position of the market is less healthy. Under such a state of affair, we prefer short sales on strong markets for quick turns.

SHORT COVERING.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

Short covering on rains in Central belt.

NEW BUYERS.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York:—

New buyers owing to undesirable rains over Central position of cotton belt.

ABSENCE OF SHARES.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and covering by shorts.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

Previous close 20.81.

Previous Close	20.81.
10 A.M.	20.80—01 Opening.
10-14 A.M.	20.74—07 Lowest.
11 A.M.	20.94 plus 13.
12 Noon	20.83 plus 02.
2-29 P.M.	21.06 plus 25 Highest.
3 P.M.	20.98 plus 17 Close.

Range 32 Points.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 15.
July	20.98 plus .17
October	20.94 plus .19
December	20.81 plus .20
January	20.72 plus .17
March	20.70 plus .15
Middling Spot	21.75 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 15.
May	20.72 plus .16
July	20.72 plus .21
Middling Spot	20.78 plus .17

NEW YORK.

New York, May 15

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	21.14
July	20.94
October	20.87
New York Noon Call—	
May	21.08
July	20.83
October	20.79
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
May	20.69
July	20.64
October	20.40

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Briatin	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

LIVERPOOL.

INDIAN BUYING OF NEW CROPS-STEADY ON GENERAL BUYING—PRICES RISE 7 POINTS.

Liverpool, May 15.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 8 points on reports of rains over the Central belt. Higher prices attracted some long liquidation and nearly half of the rise was lost. There was good buying of new crop months by Indian operators and general buying recovered the lost position. The market closed steady at a rise of 5 to 8 points. Spot sales totalled 6,000 bales and Middling Spot prices closed 3 points lower at 11.49d. per lb.

Empire futures closed steady at a rise of 5 to 6 points and Egyptians closed 5 points higher.

UNFAVOURABLE RAINS DEVELOPING.

Liverpool, May 15.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

10-0 a.m.—"Light to moderate rains Central Belt; West Belt weather cool, more rain expected."

8-35 p.m.—"Short covering on rains developing East."

INDIAN BUYING.

Liverpool, May 15.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Central belt and Western belt. Weather cool. More rains expected.

(2) Market steady on general buying and Indian buying of new crops.

(3) Market sensitive to weather news Further rains in the West, cool.

TORNADOES RUMOURED.

Liverpool, May 15.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"New York cables buying consequence rain two to six and a half inches. Louisiana three inches parts Arkansas Mississippi to cold Atlanties rumoured Tornadoes Mississippi."

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKET

DECLINE OVERDONE.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"America cables wheat shorts covering offerings light sets oversold believe decline overdone."

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, May 15. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 15. Opening	Closing
May	11.03	11.06 plus .07
June		11.03 plus .05
July	11.01	11.01 plus .05
August		10.97 plus .06
September		10.95 plus .97
October	10.90	10.91 plus .07
November		10.84 plus .07
December		10.83 plus .07
January	10.86	10.83 plus .07
February		10.82 plus .07
March	10.86	10.83 plus .07
April		10.82 plus .07
May		10.83 plus .08
Middling Spot		11.49 plus .03

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 15.
Scinde Fully Good	8.35
Scinde Fine	8.60
Scinde Superfine	8.85
Bengal Good	8.10
Bengal Fully Good	8.35
Bengal Fine	8.60
Oomra Good	8.65
Oomra Fully Good	8.95
Oomra Fine	9.25
Broach Fully Good	9.45
Broach Fine	9.70
Broach Superfine	9.95

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, May 16.	
F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	15-5-28 7985000	12552000
,, Yesterday	do 19000	15000
Exports to date	do 6493000	10102000
Stock at Ports	11-5-28 1422000	1803000
,, Interior Towns	do 649000	743000
,, Liverpool	11-5-28 892000	1404000
Visible Supply	11-5-28 2922000	5358000
Quantity in Sight	do 13461000	18138000

BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUYING AND COVERING HARDEN PRICES--EASIER LIVERPOOL CABLES CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, May 16.

Following a rise of 17 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 397 for Broach J.-A. delivery and declined to Rs. 396-8. At this level there was good deal of buying by local operators and commission firms. It was rumoured that a member had failed to meet his liabilities against last clearing and his open sales were covered which further hardened prices to Rs. 399-4. Liverpool opened steady 6 points higher, but eased off subsequently and local prices also ruled quiet. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 393.
Broach J.-A. 397-8.
Broach A.-M. 29, 403-12.
Oomra May 358.
Oomra July 361.
Oomra D.-J. 29, 369.
Bengal May 327.
Bengal July 331.
Bengal D.-J. 29, 334.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 16.

The forward market opened for Broach J/A. at Rs. 397/10 and ruled easy on scattered selling in sympathy with easier Liverpool advices. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	392
Broach J/A.	397
Broach A/M. 29	403
Oomra May	359
Oomra July	361/8
Oomra D/J 29	368
Bengal May	326/4
Bengal July	331/4
Bengal D/J 29	333/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 16.
May	234.50+1.40
August	239.20+1.20
November	244.10+0.10

TENDERS.

	Bombay, May 16. To-day	Total.
Bengal	700	2,400
Broach	400	4,200
Oomra	500	1,700

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 16.

Bengal 335 D/J. 1929
Bengal 328 May
Bengal 333 July
Broach 393 A/M.
Broach 398 J/A.
Broach 404 A/M. 1929
Oomra 370 D/J.
Oomra 360 May
Oomra 363 July

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, May 16.				
Bengal	347	340	333	326	318
S. P.	345	338	331	324	316
Rajputana	347	340	333	326	318
Broach	418	413	403	396	
S. D.	419	414	409	404	
P. A.	424	419	412	401	
K. V.	406	402	396	386	
Dholera	404	401	394	387	
Kalajin	404	401	394	387	
Cutch		411	406	399	
Surat	471	466	461	456	
Rajpip'a	471	466	461	456	
Navsari	491	486	481	476	
Oomra No. 3	379	372	365	355	
C. P. No. 1	410	397	390	380	
C. P. No. 2	391	384	377	367	
Khandesh	362	352	342	332	
Muthia		342	332	322	
Southern	400	395	390	385	
Comptah		422	412	402	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 16.
Since 1st September.

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	462	297,848	310,172
Central India	329	286,091	276,686
Barsi & Nagar	726	294,933	188,496
Hyderabad Gaorani	227	111,931	66,690
Berar	1,718	686,928	551,226
Central Provinces	401	294,136	225,304
Total Oomras	3,863	1,971,767	1,618,574
Dholera	1,451	170,110	142,361
N.-W. Provinces		68,292	55,061
Rajputana	50	47,262	47,522
Sind-Punjab		135,475	113,245
Broach	3,170	213,126	201,965
Coompta & Dharwar	668	79,154	79,343
Westerns-Northerns	475	24,475	36,165
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		22,580	14,820
Persian		4,622	3,922
American	34	62,328	207,350
Egyptian & African	1,233	50,557	56,580
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	10,944	2,874,755	2,577,362

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 10th May

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	5,716	561,316	262,396
Japan & China	6,629	889,677	1,193,692
Coast Ports		20,402	16,895
Up-country by Rail		57,196	89,403
Afloat (n harbour for Europe, China and Japan		36,414	31,885
Total		12,345	1,565,095	1,597,181

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 16. Ready Red leafy.	May	July Delivery Contract.
Bengal Superfine	340	..	..
Bengal Fine	335	..	..
Bengal F.G.	330	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	..	..
Nagpur Fine	380	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	375	..	..
Arvi Fine	375	..	..
Amraoti Fine	360	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350/60	..	..
Mulkapur Fine	350	..	..
Khandesh Fine	345	..	..
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	390	..	..
Purna FG. GS.	350	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365	..	..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	347/50	.. plus	..
Surat	465	80/5 plus	..
Navsari	..	103	..
Broach F.G.	400	.. plus	.. plus
Broach Fine	410	16	18
Westerns M.G.	390/95	..	..
Cambodia	455	..	..
Miraj Sangli	405	.. plus	..
Compta Good	410/15	14/5	..
Dhollera	....	—2/3 plus	—5/6
Kadi/Viramgam	....	2/3	..

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

	Bombay, May 16.
Gold Ready	21 8 6
1st Settlement	21 6 9
2nd Settlement	21 7 0
Sovereigns Ready	13 8 6
Sovereigns Forward	13 7 9
National Bank	21 11 6

SILVER.

Ready Silver	62 12 0
1st Settlement	62 8 0
2nd Settlement	62 3 0

Tone:—Quiet.

London Market:—

Tone of Silver.—Firm. China bought heavily. America and China sold. Closed with buyers at 1/16 above the quotation. Market undecided and might easily move either way. Market depends upon China.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 16.
Wheat May	7 9 9
Wheat September	8 1 9
Linseed May	10 10 3
Linseed September	11 2 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, May 16. Cwts.
Wheat	32,630
Linseed	23,681
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,271
Gingellyseeds	768
Poppyseed	404
Groundnuts	6,534
Castorseed	9,723
Rice	2,961
Myrabollams	1,506
Cottonseed	5,636
Mowraseed	422
Gram	2,381
Joowar	14,274
Maize	488
Barley	2,567
Bajree	854
Coal	2,542 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

	Muktsar May 14.	
Wheat Ready	4/4	4/10
Wheat Har	4/6/6	
Wheat Assuj	4/11/6	
Gram Ready	3/12	3/14
Gram Jeth	3/12/3	
Gram Sawan	4/0/6	
Gram Bhadon	4/1/6	
Gram Assuj	4/2/3	
Barley Ready	3 2/6	3/3
Barley Jeth	3/3	
Barley Assuj	3/7	
Rapeseed Ready	7/	7/8
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/11	

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SMALL MARKET

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, May 16.

Owing to the annual meeting of The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the market opened late at 1-15 p.m. and at 2-30 p.m. During this time prices fluctuated within a narrow trading limit of about Rs 2/8 to Re. 1/4. There was not much business and prices closed showing minor changes.

COTTON.

Paid up.	COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)	Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed.Advance	381/4
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
250	Bombay Dyeing	907/8
250	Bradbury	280
100	Century	413/12
100	Central India	505
500	Central India Pref.	480
100	Colaba Land	127/8
100	Coorla	171/4
100	Crescent	170
250	Currim	230
500	David	240
250	Dawn	570
200	Edward Sassoon	101/4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13
100	Elphinstone	16
250	Fazulbhoy	875
50	Finlay	131/4
1000	F. Petit	500n
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	120
100	Indian Bleaching	270
100	Indore Malwa	362/8
250	Jamshed Mfg.	45
50	Kastoorchand	18
100	Khatau	97/8
100	Kohinoor	247/8
1000	Luzmi Cotton	6900
100	Madhavrao Sed.	5n
100	Madhowji	97/8
500	Mathuradas	75n
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600n
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000	Morarji	1650
200	New Great	275
100	New City	110
250	Pabani	263/12
250	Pearls	572/8
100	Phoenix	392/8
10	Premier	11
1000	Sholapur	6900n
250	Simplex	165
50	Swan	130
100	Swadeshi	493/12
500	Tata Mill	65
500	Vishnu Cotton	2800

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1465
125	Imperial	362/8
50	India	91/4
50	Baroda	92
25	Central	25/14
£ 5	Eastern	94
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	992/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	76/8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	710xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	118
1000	Andhra Valley	750
100	Alcock	405
125	B. Burma	836/4
50	B. Burma N. I.	300
10	Br. India Insurance	8
8sh.	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/7
50	B. Tramway	153/12
50	„ „ Pref.	70/8
250	Bombay Steam	277/8
50	Bombay Telephone	50/4
10	Bundi Cement	22/10
250	Indian Cement	337/8
10	Central India Mining	18
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	3
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	241/4
40	„ Deferred	850
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2200
25	New India Insur	21/8
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15/5
10	„ „ Pref.	12/8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	96
10	Shivrajpur	38
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	81/8
30	„ „ Deferred	297/8
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	96
1000	Tata Hydro	1105xd.
100	Tata oil	38
1000	Tata Power Ord.	560
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925
15	Scindia Steam	14/2

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 16.

100 K. Devchand & Co. Bengal 350
100 Do. Hingoli 3370
100 Do. Khandesh 330
100 A. Damodar Limbdi 390
100 Jetha Devji & Co. Nimbahera 325
100 Aboobakar & Co. Shegaon 330
100 Jetha Devji & Co. Muthia 290
100 Kotak & Co. Kuradwadi 325

SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 16.

3 1/2 per cent Ropee Paper Rs. 75/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7/6
5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/14
Forward Rates.—4th June Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8. 1945-55 Rs. 106/8/6
Tone of Market:—Quniet, limited business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 16.

3 months 3-15/16 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Tight.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending 12th May 1928

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	172	13,461	18,138
Receipts at U. S. Ports	112	8,030	12,518
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	37	1,201	2,406
To Continent	86	4,276	5,806
To Japan, Canada, &c.	6	1,082	1,877
Total	129	6,649	10,089
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	294	13,005	15,082
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	64	3,127	2,503
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,422	1,806
Stocks at American Interior Towns		649	743
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,858	2,819
Total		3,929	5,368
Last week		4,038	5,576
Difference on week		—109	—208

	This week	Last week
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	892	1,575
Exports of American Cotton to India	Nil	1,500
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)	68,400	68,400

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 16.

The Market opened weak to-day and ruled steady during the latter part of the day.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine Wheat Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/12 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 10/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipment May Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 9/4 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 9/3 1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/5 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 15.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 16

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Working Committee of the Indian National Congress meets at 10 a.m. 213, Taj Mahal Hotel.

Urgent meeting of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Congress House.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 19.

Meeting of the All-Parties' Conference.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

DONATION TO K. E. M. HOSPITAL.

The Dean, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, acknowledges receipt, with thanks, of the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Cotton and Bullion Broker, for the "Poor Box Charity Fund" of the Hospital.

ALL INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Bodies Meeting of the above Association is to be held at Wardha (C. P.) on the 20th instant. The leaders of the depressed classes from all parts of India will join the said Conference.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala," which left Bombay on the 3rd instant, arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 15th instant and sailed the same evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Seiyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on Saturday Noon the 19th idem.

PUBLIC WELCOME TO SJT. S. C. BOSE AND PT. J. NEHRU.

Under the joint auspices of "F" and "G" Wards a public welcome will be given to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the King's Circle, Matunga (G. I. P.). Time and date will be announced later on.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, tenders to the amount of £16,680,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 6 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 23rd May, 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, deaths 2; Influenza attack 1, death 1; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 88; The total mortality this day last year was 90.

PROVINCIAL ARYA SAMAJIST WORKERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Tekchand, Secretary of the Aryasamaj in London has just returned to this country from Europe after a long stay in the United Kingdom where he is a well-known worker for the cause of Indian students engaged in Higher studies and Indian business men. He puts up in the Aryasamaj, Girgaum, Bombay, and is available for consultation by young men intending to proceed to Europe for studies or business, daily between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. at the above place and will gladly furnish all information in respect of the above. Those who cannot see him at his address may write to him.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S ASSOCIATION.

At the desire of some of our members a visit to the Engineering Laboratories (up-to-date Mechanical Engineering Testing Sets, etc.) of Poona College of Engineering has been arranged on Friday, 18th instant. The party will leave Victoria Terminus by 7-45 a.m. (S. T.) Poona Express and returning at 9-30 p.m. to Victoria Terminus by Madras Express on the same day. (Both trains stopping at Dadar). Members and their friends desiring to join the party should join by the said train, and are advised to take a week-end ticket to and from Poona. For further particulars please communicate with the Secretary (Dawn Mills 40,856).

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF PUBLIC RECEPTION TO AFGHAN ROYALTIES.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee and the subscribers to "The public reception given by the Muslims of Bombay to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan" will be held at 304, Princess Street, on Friday, the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. to receive the audited accounts and to pass the necessary resolutions in connection therewith. This being the final meeting it is earnestly requested that all members will make it convenient to attend.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

A meeting of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, was held at Andheri on Saturday, May 5, to elect the President and the vice-president of the Board.

At the outset, the rotiring President Mr. S. S. Naik made the formal introduction of members and welcomed the members of the new Board. Mr. D. H. Wandrekar who presided thanked the old Board for the way in which they had conducted the affairs during their tenure of office.

Mr. S. S. Naik was unanimously elected the President of the Board. Eloquent tributes were paid to Mr. Naik for the splendid work he had done as the president of the Board during the last three years. It was also said that his work was very much appreciated both by the public and the Government alike.

The Suburban District Board is one of the few Boards that are carrying on their business most smoothly, without the slightest tinge of communalism. Mr. J. Chhabildas was unanimously elected the Vice-President of the Board.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 13.

The Secretary of the K. P. C. C. has come here from Gadag with his office to look to the preparations for the Conference. Preparations are going on briskly. The response from Belgaum, Bijapur and Bellary is very encouraging.

YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Owing to the summer vacation all the Educational Institutions are closed till the end of May. So there is a proposal to postpone the 'Youth Conference' till the middle of July. In the meantime the organisers here intend to carry on a vigorous propaganda in order to interest the Youth in some of the outstanding social and educational problems of the day.

Congressmen and Non-Congressmen, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins have joined hands in the working of the Karnatak Unification Conference. The people seem to be very keen on this subject.

G. I. P. WORKMEN'S UNION

LEADERS TO INTERVIEW AGENT

A meeting between the representatives of the above Union and the G. I. P. Railway Administration was held on Wednesday at 11 a.m. in Agent's Office for discussion over the recognition of the Union.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

MORNING PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12-0 Noon. Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. B. R. Deodhar—Vocal Music.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Market Prices.
MUSIC AND HUMOUR.
9-30 p.m. Mrs. C. M. Flanders—Songs at the Piano.
The S.S. "Aquilcia" Trio.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor
Close Down.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT.

Health of Bombay during the 19th week of 1928. Week ending 12th May 1928:—

The total mortality 609 was 28 more than in preceding week; the death rate registered was 24.4. The mortality for the 19th week of 1927 was 533 and death rate 21.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 was 621 and death rate 25.6.

Out of the total deaths 159 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death.

Plague caused 17 attacks and 17 deaths.

Small-pox caused 46 attacks and 25 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 349 and compares favourably with that for the 19th week of 1927 when the figure was 281 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 339.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The lectures in "First Aid to the injured" under the auspices of the above Association and on behalf of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, will commence from Sunday, the 20th instant. Dr. O. David, M.B.B.S., will deliver these lectures at the Israelite School, Mazagaon Road, Mazagoan. The course consists of a series of about 8 lectures, fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning, etc., for one hour every Sunday from 12 noon to 1 p.m. (S. T.). No fees are received for this very useful instruction.

Intending gentlemen are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Honorary Class Organiser, No. 16, Jail Road, North 2nd Lane, Umerkhadi, Bombay No. 9, as early as possible. This class is open to the public.

ADVENT OF EUROPEAN DEWAN.

UNPOPULAR MEASURES ADOPTED

DISCONTENT IN BHARATPUR STATE.

(From A Correspondent.)

AJODHY, May 16.

Since the European Dewan was appointed, many changes in the Bharatpur State took place. The election to the Legislature has been postponed "sine die" Municipalities have been dissolved, the Theatrical Society, and motor transport abolished, the Power House, the private firm of the Maharaja taken under State control. "Bharatvir" a local weekly supported by the Maharaja stopped and some animals of the Zoo auctioned. Loyalists have been deported and outsiders appointed as high officers on high salaries. It is rumoured the Dewan did not pay, even the travelling expenses to the Maharaja for attending the Princes' meeting at Bombay. There is no financial improvement as yet.

WATER-POLO MATCH

PARSIS TROUNCE SOLDIERS

A very exciting Water Polo match was played between the members of the swimming section of the Bombay Battalion Royal Artillery and the members of Messrs. Golvala Brothers' Swimming Bath at the latter bath on Bonday at 6 p.m. the Adar Jashan holiday of the Parsees. The whole of the spacious gallery surrounding the Bath was crowded with spectators chiefly Europeans and Parsees, including many ladies.

Mr. Chart acted as referee. The Parsees made 6 goals and the visitors nil. Messrs. Homi N. Gazdar and N. C. Kapadia scored 4 and 2 goals respectively.

The B. B. K. A was represented by Messrs. R. A. Sneddon (Goal-keeper). E. Hyam, Picot, R. Carey. A. V. Ardagh, D. Vast, and P. Navarra, and the Parsi Team by Messrs. K. D. Kapadia (Goal keeper), P. N. Toddywala, R. M. Ponchkhanawala, Kharshed F. Golvala, S. H. Kerrawala, N. C. Kapadia and H. N. Gazdar. Mr. J. Aderji acted as Goal scorer.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

ENSURING PEACE IN NEAR EAST

"As-Siyasat" of Cairo writes:—

The Turkish Foreign Minister has arrived back at Constantinople from his tour in Europe. His sojourn has been quite fruitful. He has represented Turkey in the Armament Conference held at Geneva. He has tried to solve the problems pending between Turkey and Greece, and has held discussions with the Greek Foreign Minister in respect of the situation. He also seized an opportunity of visiting Italy and interviewing Signor Mussolini whence he has returned to Turkey, bearing pleasing news and wholesome results the details of which are not publicly known so far.

It is current among political circles that the Turkish Foreign Minister has been able to pave the way for bringing about an important understanding between Turkey, Italy and Greece which would conduce to an agreement of peace between these powers, which must remove the apprehensions entertained by one about the other. The foundations of a peaceful agreement laid down by the Turkish Foreign Minister might lead to the raising of a political structure which should ensure peace in the Near East.

There is no denying the fact that a power like Turkey will prove an important factor in establishing peace. In case the Greeks on the one hand, and the Italians on the other show practically that they bear no hostile attitude towards Turkey, it will be possible for these powers to unite and to ensure the progress of peace, and friendly relations.

POONA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

ELECTION RESULTS.

The following gentlemen and ladies have been duly elected in the Elections held by the different Electorates of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University Poona, for a period mentioned against their names.

GRADUATES' ELECTORATE.

Professor V. B. Naik, M. A. (Poona) 5 years, Principal K. R. Kanitkar, M.A., B. Sc., (Poona) 5 years, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, M. S., F. C. P. S., (Bombay) 5 years, Professor G. R. Paranjpe, M. Sc., (Bombay) 5 years Sr. M. B. Chaubal, B. A., LL. B., (Poona) 5 years, Professor R. D. Karve, M. A., (Bombay) 5 years, Professor D. V. Potdar, B. A. (Poona) 5 years.

GENERAL ELECTORATE.

Professor N. G. Damle, M. A. (Poona) 5 years, Principal B. N. Kar, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., (Allahabad) 5 years.

EDUCATED LADIES' ELECTORATE.

Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, M.D., (Bombay) 5 years, Mrs. Sushilabai Hudlikar, B. A. (Poona) 5 years, Miss. Mabel A. Needham, B. A. (Baroda) 2 years.

The Maharaja of Mysore gave a brilliant at home yesterday at Ootacamund, according to the Ootacamund correspondent of the "Hindu."

INDIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

WORK AT RAJPUR AND MANGALORE

The Shakti Ashram, Rajpur.—Prof. Ernest Horwitz of the New York University is now in the Shakti Ashram and gives 3 lectures a week on Rig-Vedic Culture. He gave his first lecture at the Ashram on the "Message of India". Prof. K. V. Iyer of the Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore is in charge of the Physical Culture Department of the Shakti Ashram, Rajpur. The Ashram is very fortunate in having the kind services of such two distinguished professors. Prof. Dharmendra Nath Shastri, M. A., M. O. L. arrives to-day.

Youth Ashram at Mangalore.—In a letter to Sjt. T. L. Vaswani, the Secretary of the Mangalore Centre of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha, writes:—The idea of opening a Santi Shibir during this mid-summer vacations is being worked out because there are some students who are keen about it. As soon as we finish this work about the end of this month, we shall be taking up the idea of starting the Camp at Kadri, in the buildings set apart for the purpose, in June next. We propose to restrict the number to twenty-five. By the time you visit us again we hope to be able to popularise the idea of village reconstruction on your lines among a few selected students.

"The Deshbandhu".—Under this beautiful name, a youth of Mangalore, Mr. S. Shantharathi is starting a magazine to spread, as he says, Sadhu Vaswani's spiritual message of "Brotherly Love."

A KHOJA J. P. HONOURED.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Kermali Nathani, B.A., LL.B. the well-known Vakil and prominent member of the Khoja community was congratulated by his friends and admirers on his being appointed a Justice of the Peace. It was a distinguished gathering of Khojas, Memons, Bohras, and Parsis, who met at Noor Baug on Saturday, the 12th instant, under the lead of Mr. Huseinalibhoy M. Rehimtulla M. L. C., who referred to Mr. Nathani's services to the Khoja community, the active part that he has been taking in the Khoja Muljibhoy Jivraj Reading Room and Library, the oldest Institution in the community doing quiet service for the last 65 years supplying the educational needs of the women and children especially of the community.

Mr. Farrukh Haji Mahomed Shivji in a short speech dwelt on the unique qualities of Mr. Nathani and urged him to lead the young Khojas of the day and help to bring the community in a level with other advanced sister communities.

Mr. Nathani in replying to the speakers and thanking those present for the honour they had accorded him said that whatever little that he had been able to do for the community he had done by way of duty. Referring to the Khhoja Muljibhoy Jivraj Library, Mr. Nathani observed that without the help of Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, Bar-at-Law and his other friends his efforts would have met with little success.

Mr. Huseinbhoy was then garlanded by Mr. Rehimtulla and the gathering dispersed after partaking of a sumptuous dinner.

RAILWAY DERAILMENT CASE

KALI SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Rangoon, May 16.—Judgment was delivered to-day in the Kyauktaga railway disaster case. One of the accused, Kali was found guilty of committing dacoity with murder conjointly with others, and was sentenced to death. On the charge of pulling up the railway line to wreck a train, under Section 126, Indian Railways Act, the accused was sentenced to transportation for life. The other three accused Ranjattan, Ramraj and Deolal were acquitted.—A. P.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hakodate Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of examinations and examiners was never discussed publicly and privately as vigorously as it is being discussed since the leakage of one of the papers of the Intermediate Arts Examination this year. So much correspondence has appeared on this subject in one of the leading papers of Bombay. As regards examinations it may be said that they are worse than useless. That the primary education should be cheap and compulsory throughout India, everybody will admit. It will also be admitted that the secondary education should to a certain extent be easy. But so far as higher education is concerned, the curriculum and the standard of passing examinations should be very high. The aim of the University of Bombay appears to be to make even this education very easy. The system of exemptions and options, and the very low standard of passing examinations, has lowered the price of its degrees considerably. The University has, therefore, come to be looked upon as a huge machine which exists simply to turn out yearly hundreds of useless and unwanted graduates. More attention is paid to literary education than to industrial and technical education. The members of the Senate and the Syndicate know all this, but they deliberately follow this pernicious policy in fixing the curricula. It is, indeed, unfortunate that this University should remain such a rigid body in the twentieth century, and fail to understand the signs of the times. It is high time that this august body understood the needs of the hour. The pass class in all University examinations should immediately be abolished.

Now as regards the examiners. Certain gentlemen have monopolised certain examinerships for years. They become very glad as the season of examination approaches because they are sure to be appointed. They look upon their Alma Mater as a source of considerable annual income. The present system of appointing examiners must be changed forthwith. No examiner should be appointed for more than three years, however high his qualifications may be. This will minimise the danger of leakage of examination papers. Moreover, this will put a stop to the tendency among students now-a-days of joining a certain college because a certain professor of that college is sure to be appointed an examiner. Professors teach the students in colleges from the examination point of view. This mentality of professors proves their unfitness to be professors. The aim of higher education ought to be acquisition of knowledge for its own sake. Those who are entrusted with this education ought to keep this aim before their eyes, and teach accordingly. At present a professor cares for his salary, and the students care for the service which the passing of this or that examination is likely to give! And this is why the University of Bombay has failed to produce a Bose or a Tagore or a Roy during the last 70 years of its existence.—Yours, etc.,

G. T. BAPAT, M.A., S.T.C.

200, Shanwar Peth,
Poona City, May 14.

LATE MR. R. M. M. SONWALA

The death occurred in the early hours of Tuesday morning of Mr. Rehmtoola Muji Mucklai Sonwalla a well-known Khoja silver merchant, at his residence at Varsova, at the age of 85. His remains were brought to the Bombay residence of his son, Mr. Alimohomed Mucklai at Chowpatty. The funeral which took place in the afternoon was very largely attended by the members of the Ismaili community, to which he belonged, besides the members of the other communities. The coffin was taken from Chowpatty to the Khoja cemetery at Sandhurst Road, Dongri, where the last rites were performed. The deceased used to take a keen interest in the welfare of his community and he retired from business in 1913. It was he who established in Bombay along with others the "Dharma Kanta" (the true scales for weighing gold and silver). As a mark of respect to his memory the "Dharma Kanta" and the Ready Silver Market were closed.

The "Ziarat" ceremony will take place to-day.

PORTUGUESE LABOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

DELEGATES SIGN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, May 16.

Lisbon.—A five year agreement between the delegates of the Union of South Africa and Portugal has been signed providing that the Portuguese Government shall authorise recruiting and subsequent repatriation of native labour in Mozambique for employment in the gold and coal-mining industries in the Union subject to the maximum of 80,000. The agreement also provides for the adjustment of railway, shipping and customs matters.—Reuter.

SIR JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE

TO ADDRESS VIENNA PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS.

INVITATION FROM VICE-CHANCELLOR

LONDON, May 15.

Sir J. C. Bose leaves for Vienna on June 2, in response to the invitation from the Vice-Chancellor of the Vienna University to lecture before the Professors and advanced students.—Reuter.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES AT SEBASTOPOL

TO PROCEED TO CONSTANTINOPLE AFTER SHORT STAY

LONDON, May 16.

Moscow.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan have arrived at Sebastopol and are staying at a villa on the south coast of Crimea. The Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet, Tewfik Pasha, states that after a short stay at Constantinople King Amanullah will spend a week at Angora after which he will return to Constantinople for a week and then proceed to Batum Tiflis and Persia.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AIRMEN MEET WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT

MACHINE CRASHES NEAR AKYAB

AKYAB, May 16.

The French airman, M. Pelletier D'Oisy, landed at the race-course shortly after ten this morning. After again ascending, however, the machine met with an accident and crashed two miles from Akyab. The machine was smashed and two of the airmen have been taken to hospital, one being seriously injured.—A. P.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONIST SHOT IN LEG.

LONDON, May 16.

New York.—The Museum of Natural History has received a telegram stating that Roy Chapman who recently left Kalgan as head of the Fourth Central Asiatic Expedition has been shot in the leg. No details are available but Chapman is convalescing.—Reuter's Special.

WHITEFIELD KIDNAPPING CASE.

ONE ARREST MADE.

BANGALORE, May 15.

It is alleged that Miss Joan Adams, the victim of the Whitefield kidnapping case, has been despatched to Bombay and that the Police are making endeavours to rescue her while in transit. One Webb was arrested in connection with the case at his father's estate, Elligere Hills, 20 miles off Jalarpet, but was subsequently enlarged on bail. Police investigations continue.—A. P.

PROPOSED MUNICIPALITY AT MEHKAR.

RESIDENTS HOLD PROTEST MEETING

(From A Correspondent.)

MEHKAR, May 16.

A largely attended meeting of residents to protest against the proposed municipality at Mehkar in Buldana District was held yesterday under the presidency of Seth Jagannathjee. Resolutions expressing alarm and objection at the proposal as unnecessary and expensive for the poor people of Mehkar and for sending a memorial and deputation to the minister were adopted.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May, 16.
Previous closing rate	.. 20.98
To-day's opening rate	.. 21.00
Difference	Plus .02
To-day's closing rate	.. 20.81
Difference	.. —.17

LIVERPOOL

	May, 16.
Previous closing rate	.. 11.01
To-day's opening rate	.. 11.07
Difference	Plus .06
To-day's closing rate	.. 10.96
Difference	.. —.05
Broach expectation	.. 395-0-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1923.

SOUR GRAPES.

Behind all the bluster and high falutin Imperialist talk in Great Britain about bringing Egypt promptly "to heel" there is a mixed feeling of deep chagrin and impotent resentment that even the Moderate element in Egyptian politics saw through the British game in the recent negotiations about a new treaty and refused either to be cajoled or coerced into accepting it. Replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's interpellation regarding Egyptian affairs on Thursday last, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that it was not he, Sir Austen, who had proposed a treaty, but that it was Sarwat Pasha who had proposed one to the British Foreign Office. Sir Austen profoundly regretted that the "wisdom" of accepting Britain's terms was not available in Egypt. "In these circumstances", he said, "negotiations would be useless until time and experience had done their work." The British Foreign Secretary can obtain as much consolation as he wishes from the fact that it was Sarwat Pasha who approached him first in July last with tentative proposals for a revision of Anglo-Egyptian relations, but when the full history of these negotiations becomes known it will be realised that in the display of diplomatic procrastination and driving the other side into an uncomfortable corner, Sarwat Pasha scored over Sir Austen Chamberlain. "The Egyptian Government at present", "The Near East and India" remarks, "has a point of view regarding Egyptian independence which is not Great Britain's. It takes little time for a Briton to decide that in the end the British point of view must prevail; the Egyptian must be allowed a longer period to arrive at that conclusion." From the details of the Anglo-British negotiations now becoming available it is evident that Sarwat Pasha had no illusions about Britain's ever abandoning the "supercilious and bullying doctrine indicated above. He showed by his conduct, however, that he fully realised how very hopeless it was for his countrymen ever to agree with the British "point of view" regarding Egyptian independence.

The chronological and detailed account of the negotiations between Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain as given in the April number of the "Contemporary Review" by Mr. George Glasgow, indicates that the Egyptian statesman was anxious throughout to emphasize one central fact. This was the duty on his part or on the part of whichever party was in power in Egypt to demand a written assurance from Britain by means of the Treaty that "any and every act of interference in the administration of Egypt was incompatible with the constitutional regime in force." He held that if British statesmen were sincerely anxious to accept this fact, they would also find no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement, honourable to both sides, in regard to the location of British troops in Egypt. After preliminary parleys lasting for several weeks Sarwat Pasha proposed in the November draft of the Treaty that "the presence of these forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt." The British Foreign Office found this condition a "great stumbling block." After further negotiatoins both sides consented to bring into the discussion the question of revising "the provisions of the present treaty" after ten years so as to consider again "the question of the localities in which the British troops should be stationed." If no agreement could be reached then, "the question may be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations." The British Foreign Secretary asked Lord Lloyd to impress upon Sarwat Pasha the necessity of expediting the negotiations.

The more Sir Austen represented the need for hurry, the greater became the anxiety of Sarwat Pasha to consult the leaders of the other political parties in his own country before he finally committed himself. On November 4 Sir Austen Chamberlain informed him that he had said the last word on the subject and that no more discussion would be allowed. Four months afterwards he wrote to Sarwat Pasha: "I must emphasize that this process (of procrastination) cannot be further continued, and that so far as His Majesty's Government are concerned, the last word has now been said." Mr. George Glasgow sarcastically comments upon this that "it speaks well for Sir Austen's elasticity that, having said his last word on November 4, he was still saying his last word at the end of January." Not even the persistent and bullying efforts of Lord Lloyd were of avail in hurrying Sarwat Pasha. Nahas Pasha himself called upon the British High Commissioner on February 26 and stated to him that it was useless to discuss the Treaty as "it clearly failed to provide for the complete evacuation of Egyptian territory by the British army." On March 4 Sarwat Pasha intimated to Lord Lloyd the fact that his Cabinet had rejected the Treaty and that he himself had resigned. "My colleagues," his letter said, "have reached the conclusion that the Draft Treaty is incompatible with the independence and sovereignty of Egypt and moreover that it legalises occupation of the country by British forces." Sarwat Pasha thus played a self-respecting and honourable part in this bitter struggle and British policy in Egypt stands thoroughly condemned in the eyes of all Egyptian political parties.

AN UNANSWERABLE CASE.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has addressed one more letter to the Tariff Board regarding the Oil Inquiry now being conducted by that Board thoroughly repudiating the claims of the oil industry for any protection. The Chamber's former letter to the Board had mainly protested against the unseemly haste with which the inquiry was instituted, its narrow terms of reference and the extremely short time given to the public for placing its views before the Board with special reference to the consumers' interests. Now that the inquiry has already begun, the present letter presses for a thorough and comprehensive inquiry, including the vital question of production costs. The greater part of the letter is devoted to the refutation of the claims of the oil companies in India for any protection. One of the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission for giving protection to any industry is "that the industry must be one which, without the help of protection, either is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop as rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country." The Indian Merchants' Chamber shows by quoting authoritative figures that the oil companies in India have, instead of showing any signs of depression, been able to declare large dividends as also to give the shareholders bonus shares. The Chamber also learns from authoritative quarters that the Burma Oil Company which claims a production amounting to 80 per cent. of the total production in India does not demand any protection. If this is a fact, the Chamber is justified in remarking that "there surely cannot be any reason for any measure of protection being even considered with regard to companies which may be producing the remaining 20 per cent. of oil." The Fiscal Commission has also recommended that in all cases "where Government was granting concessions or where Indian taxpayers' money was being devoted to the stimulation of an enterprise," "it would be reasonable to insist that companies enjoying concessions should be incorporated and registered in India with rupee capital, that there should be a reasonable proportion of Indian Directors on the Board and reasonable facilities offered for the training of Indian apprentices at Government expense." This policy has been generally expected by the Government of India and the Indian Merchants' Chamber rightly contends that the oil companies cannot claim any protection as they are all companies with sterling capital, with non-Indian Directors, with a large, if not the whole, amount of their holdings in non-Indian hands and providing no facilities for training Indian apprentices. The Chamber, therefore, strongly supports the contention that the oil companies should satisfy all these conditions, for, it says: "If there is any necessity for looking to all these requirements in the case of other industries, there is a greater necessity for insisting upon these conditions with regard to oil companies as they deal with a stuff which forms the mineral wealth of the country, exploitation of which by foreign concerns is to the great disadvantage of this land".

The Chamber advances one more argument against any protection to the oil companies. It contends that even today the oil industry enjoys protection in the shape of the difference in the excise duty on home production of oil and the tariff duty on imported oil. The Chamber further contends, with reference to the high price of petrol in India and the exemption of duty on petrol exported from India to foreign countries, that "the oil companies in India have for many years past carried on profiteering and exploitation and by securing exemption of the excise duty on the quantities of petrol exported, amounting approximately to four-fifths of the entire output from the oil wells, they have deprived the Indian Treasury of a large amount of legitimate revenue." In short, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has made out a very strong case against any protection to the oil industry, quoting abundant facts and figures to show that the oil companies are not national in the true sense of the term, that they are in no way suffering from depression but, far from that, are making large profits and even now enjoying concessions at the cost of the Indian tax-payer. He must be very obtuse, indeed, who does not understand why in spite of these facts Government are so solicitous of the interests of the oil companies in India.

EVERY PATRIOT'S DUTY.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has done a service to the All-Parties' Conference and to the Liberal Party by stating the true position of the Party with reference to its joining the Conference. Contradicting Mr. Dalvi's statement, he says that the party as a body has no objection to participating in the work of the Conference; only, "the participation of the Party or its members in such work does not and cannot imply any approval of the principles and methods of other groups with which it may be working." In fact, this is tacitly understood by all the parties joining the Conference. Sir Chimanlal not only does not see any objection to the Liberals attending the Conference but he goes further and says that "it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to take pains and join in threshing out the various national problems and for that purpose meet people of other groups and parties however divergent their principles and methods may be from those of his party." That is precisely the view we expressed yesterday in commenting upon Mr. Dalvi's statement. We would like to believe that that statement does not express Mr. Dalvi's own views but that it was only his surmise about the probable attitude of the Liberal Party. It is a pity that Sir Chimanlal and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are unable to join the Conference owing to previous engagements. But we hope other prominent Liberals including Mr. Dalvi will make it a point to co-operate with the Conference in every possible way.

WEALTH FOR THE SCRAP-HEAP.

IGNORANCE AND INERTIA.

(By KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

We have been sufficiently familiar with freedom, in phrases. Words have been, as a matter of course, accepted as a substitute for work. The language of freedom is understood, not as a language of work. National aspirations are soap-bubbles, voluminous, pretty, gorgeously coloured, blown off with exciting ease. National aspirations remain without significance and without contact with the manifold and specific problems of national reconstruction. Am I exaggerating? If I am, I am entitled to be set right by workers, by those who have acquired the language of work and employ it for work. I am not thinking of those whose diffused utterances and activities lead to no action. I am thinking of those who are free and competent to seek and obtain the adjustments in national life and values that would release the repressed creative forces of the nation.

FAHIONS OR SUPERSTITIONS. . .

Dr. H. Mann employs the language of work in an article in the current number of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly." It used to be, he observes, "fashionable to put down all or nearly all" the serious nature of the position in the villages "to the exactions of the money-lenders." Lately, "it has been customary to lay stress on the evil effects of the smallness of the units of cultivation." Others have seen "too large a population in the villages and have considered that the villages can no longer pay unless the land per head of population can be increased." All these causes "have a place in producing the present disastrous position, but there is not the information available to determine how much of the evil is due to each of them." That information will not be forthcoming so long as the conditions in the villages remain the subject of elaborate, respectable and abstract essays on paper.

KNEW VERY LITTLE.

Dr. Mann confesses with encouraging candour the fact that when he was trying to organise, in 1926, a court for the secondary village industries at the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show, at Poona he found that "neither my colleagues nor I knew more than a very little about the actual occupations which still maintain an existence in the villages." He knew villages where cotton spinning was done. He had heard about "the working up of locally produced wool of "certain forms of carpet making," of "toy-making, lacquering and a number of other arts." But the information was, evidently, not of a character that could help him in the "redevelopment" of the secondary occupations in the villages, a factor of "vital" importance in "any reasonable scheme of rural progress."

PERFECT SCIENCE. . . .

Who would supply him with the information? The wastage of national endeavour and resources has been a perfect science. The Department of Public Instruction has been contemplating grandiose schemes for the "vocational bias," I am using the approved pedagogic jargon, to be achieved in the education of the population in the rural areas. And, it proposes the "reform" independently, of course, of any definite endeavour to obtain specific information about the occupations actually existing in the villages. The Department of Public Instruction, despite a huge clerical establishment and a regiment of non-descript inspectors, has not collected the information. The Revenue officials collect only the revenues. The Cooperative Department cannot or will not make the effort. And, the Co-operative Institute, whose function it is to demand the work from the Department, has remained somnolent.

PURE LUCK.

It is pure luck that the Department of Industries has been able to complete a preliminary survey of the art-crafts in the Presidency. Dr. Mann has, evidently, not heard about it. Nor has he, it would appear, read or considered the proposal for a survey, nearly identical with his own, outlined by me in the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" three years ago. Now that the facts are before him, will he urge the immediate publication of the report of their preliminary survey by the Government of Bombay? And, will he endeavour to draw the attention of rural workers towards the "redevelopment" of the secondary occupations "without large outlay of capital."

THE SCRAP-HEAP. . . .

If he does so, he will find that the art-crafts, still lingering in the rural districts, are of a value still undreamt of by orthodox economists and urban publicists. It is only those obsessed with the imported perversions in economics that find themselves reconciled to the idea that the technical skill acquired by generations of disciplined craftsmen and the art-crafts of universal value, the inherited wealth of the nation, should be thrown on the scrap-heap. Neither ignorance nor inertia can be decreased by words. The language of work requires the recognition and grasp of the fundamentals of national economies and contact with realities.

PARSEE DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

RELICS OF STONE AGE.

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

II.*

It is said that the social customs and laws reflect the best mind of the people and are intended to meet the needs of the age. If such a theory be taken at its face-value, and the social laws laid down by prophets, priests and kings of various nations of humanity, be critically examined, only one conclusion can be arrived at, viz., that the social laws of the majority of mankind in 1928 still reflect not the best mind of the people, but the worst, and the inhuman mentality of the Stone Age. "Man's inhumanity to man", and still worse, to woman and to child can be traced to these social customs and laws which have produced in the aggregate more human misery than all the penal codes of all the inhuman tyrants of history put together.

INHUMAN SOCIAL LAWS. . .

What, it may be asked, is the basis of all these inhuman social laws? Arm-chair philosophers have all invented their own theories about the origin of human morals, on which such special laws are presumed to have been based. Most of these theories are based on the prejudices of the authors. These authors talk glibly of the "ethical standards" of the different groups of mankind, at different stages of evolution of human culture.

All these theories look well on paper. But if we subject these theories to the cold light of reason, we hardly find any substance in them. It would involve sheer waste of time to undertake an examination of all the theories invented by the professors of so-called "moral philosophy." Hence we shall leave these theories alone, and come to grips with facts.

SAVAGERY OF THE STONE AGE.

There is close correlation between the social customs and laws and the religious beliefs of the people. In fact, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that the social customs and laws do not reflect the best mind of the people, as presumed by facile theorists, but, on the other hand, reflect the arbitrary social standards laid down by the religious preceptors from time to time. These arbitrary standards vary from country to country and from age to age. Consequently there is a diversity of social customs and laws, and corresponding with these the moral standards of different people vary as well. However, there is one common feature of all these social customs and laws, which is an indelible disgrace to mankind. All these laws being man-made, they take for granted the superiority and mastery of man over woman, and so, in their essential characteristic all these laws exhibit the primitive savagery of the ruthless slave-driver over the helpless slaves, and emphasise inequality of the sexes.

Even in this supposedly enlightened era of 1928, we find that mankind has not thrown off this vile inheritance of primitive humanity of the Stone Age. As a consequence, we find grave and wise Judges on the High Courts dispensing laws of the Stone Age, with evident serenity, and without being shocked at the inhumanity of such laws.

In the previous article, allusion has been made to the stupid policy of the Government in trying to impose Christian laws on non-Christian peoples of India, who do not profess Christianity, and who do not accept the hypocritical "superior standards of morality", miscalled civilized.

IMMORAL AND UNJUST. . .

Lest I may be accused of exaggeration as to the essential immorality and inhumanity of the Christian social laws of England,—upon which the Parsee Divorce Act of 1865 and the Indian Divorce Act of 1869 are based,—I reproduce here a few quotations from some of the leaders

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article appeared on May 8.

Notes of the Day.

In Vindication of Satyagraha.

The seven M.L.C.'s of Gujarat who have resigned in a body from the Legislative Council deserve to be congratulated on their Satyagraha. They had given their last warning to Government some days ago to reconsider their decision about Bardoli Settlement. But since that warning has gone unheeded like others before it, the Councillors have had no other alternative than to resign. Now they will be free to do more active work for the Satyagrahis in Bardoli, and their resignations themselves will go a long way in focussing public attention on the Satyagraha Campaign. The plan, we suppose, is that the Councillors will seek re-election on the Bardoli issue. We have not the least doubt that they will be returned by thumping majorities, if not unopposed. Their re-election will show to the country that the agitation in Bardoli is not engineered, as Government try to make out, by outsiders but is a genuine mass movement, though for the present confined to one taluka. But, as Mahatma Gandhi points out, it is now a movement of All-India importance. We hope the country will recognise this importance and do its duty by the Bardoli Satyagrahis.

British Labour and Bengal Detenus.

The British Labour Party having disgracefully betrayed India as regards the appointment of the Simon Commission and having been the originator of the Bengal Terror, is now seeking to do something to secure the abandonment of the policy of lawlessness in Bengal. Reuter informs us that "at the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party Mr. Ramsay Macdonald announced that the Committee of the Party which had considered the matter had decided to interview Lord Birkenhead immediately with regard to the release of certain prisoners confined under the Bengal Ordinance." It is something that the conscience of the British Labour Party has at last been roused. But that conscience is a notoriously elastic one and Lord Birkenhead knows how to satisfy it without yielding his position. India has not forgotten how a Labour Party deputation was reported to have extracted from the Secretary of State assurance about equal status for her representatives in respect of the Simon enquiry and how that assurance subsequently proved to be a snare and a delusion. She expects no better results from the latest effort of Mr. Macdonald and his docile followers to placate her.

A Wrong Lead.

We publish elsewhere an interview with Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru which speaks for itself. The Maharashtra Conference took up an untenable position when it sought to simplify the political problem of the country by ignoring controversial questions on the plea of divorcing religion from politics. Many a crime against humanity has been committed in the past on the plea of "Religion in danger." The action of the Maharashtra Conference, however well-intentioned, illustrates the opposite danger of a wrong application of the healthy principle of divorcing religion from politics. If the wrong lead given by the Maharashtra Conference is to be accepted by the country the Congress might, in the apt and vivid language of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, as well liquidate itself instead of continuing an existence which is both humiliating and futile. For, in that case, as he truly points out "it will not discuss the live problems of the day and will only carry on an academic debate on such subjects as the communal organisations in their wisdom agree to leave to it."

Bolshevism on the Brain.

Elsewhere we gladly give publicity to the letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund. But we see no reason why the authorities of the Central Fund should have been so anxious to issue the disclaimer. In the first place it is no crime to receive a donation from Russia in aid of a humanitarian movement and, we have no doubt, the citizens of Bombay who brought the Committee into being would not be ashamed of having received such a donation. Secondly, the Central Relief Fund was not the only fund started for the purpose. The donation to which Mr. Joshi refers —and about which the well-informed 'Times of India'" is characteristically ignorant—was received by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute—which receives a subsidy from the Government of Bombay, of which the Governor of Bombay is the Patron, on whose executive Committee the Co-operative Department is represented and of which several officials are members—from the Central Co-operative organisation of Russia.

LIBERAL PARTY AND ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

SIR. C. SETALVAD CLARIFIES POSITION

MAHATMA GANDHI TO ATTEND

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AT THE TAJ

Prominent leaders from all parts of India are coming down to Bombay to attend the All-Parties' Conference which will open its deliberations at the Congress House on next Saturday. Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have already arrived and others are expected in the course of these two days before the Conference. Mahatma Gandhi who, to the delight of all, has made up his mind to attend the All-Parties' Conference this time, is arriving to-day by the Gujarat mail. Mr. Sen Gupta, Babu Subash Chandra Bose and other leaders from Bengal and North India are expected to arrive this afternoon by the Calcutta mail. Messrs. Vijayaraghavachariar, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and others from South India are also expected to-day. The leaders who are already in Bombay are pretty busy having informal discussions about many a delicate problem which the All-Parties' Conference has to tackle.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

The Working Committee of the Congress met at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday evening and had some preliminary talk about the All-Parties' Conference. Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Mr. Reva Shankar Jagajivan were present at the meeting. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was all along watching the proceedings of the meeting.

THE ABSENTEES.

The nine absentees on the first day were Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Moulana Mohamed Ali, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, Sardar Sardul Singh, Mr. Sen Gupta and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

MEETING KEPT OPEN TO PRESS.

It is understood that there was some difference of opinion among the members of the Working Committee as to whether the Press should be admitted to the All-Parties' Conference or not. It has been now decided that the Press is going to be allowed to attend the Conference. But it is understood that it is not open to the public. The Working Committee is meeting again to-day at the Taj at 10 a.m.

MR. DALVI'S AUTHORITY QUESTIONED

SIR C. SETALVAD FOR PARICIPATION

BOMBAY, May 16.

The position of the Liberal Party with regard to the forthcoming All-Parties' Conference on the 19th instant was clarified by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad before leaving for Simla to-day. Sir Chimanlal contradicted Mr. Dalvi's statement that the party had any objection to taking part in the Conference although some prominent members might not find it convenient to attend the Bombay Conference.

MR. DALVI'S AUTHORITY QUESTIONED.

Sir Chimanlal said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I cannot of course speak officially on behalf of the Liberal Party. I can only say what I think myself and what I believe other Liberals' views would likely be. I do not know what authority Mr. Dalvi has to speak on behalf of the Party. He was one of the Secretaries of the National Liberal Federation held in Bombay, but after the session finished he has no authority to speak on behalf of the Federation.

LIBERAL PARTY'S CREED.

"The creed and principles of the Liberal Party are in no doubt and have been clearly enunciated. The party stands for Dominion Status for India and is pledged to work for it only by all constitutional methods. It does not advocate complete independence or severance from the British Empire. It does not refuse to recognise the authority of the British Parliament and has accepted the Government of India Act of 1919.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF "AGGRESSIVE" MEASURES.

"On the question of the Simon Commission the Liberal Party has clearly stated its view and nothing has happened to make it alter it. But, while the Party is pledged to abstention from any co-operation with the Simon Commission it has not countenanced Hartals and other aggressive measures to show disapproval of the constitution of the Commission. It does not approve of the unacceptable nature of the constitution of the Commission being made the occasion for starting afresh non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements.

READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH OTHER PARTIES.

"While that is the defined position of the Party, it is quite willing to discuss matters and co-operate with other parties in evolving a constitution that may be acceptable to all and in exploring the measures to be taken for bringing about communal unity in the country. The participation of the Party or its members in such work does not and cannot imply any approval of the principles and methods of other groups with which it may be working for the particular objects mentioned above.

CONDITIONAL PARTICIPATION.

"I do not know what the other Liberal leaders intend to do as regards attending the Conference on 19th instant. I personally am going out of Bombay and, therefore, cannot possibly attend on that day. But I see no objection to other Liberals attending the Conference so long as they make the position of the party clear and do not agree to any steps which may be in conflict with the acknowledged principles of the Party. Subject to this I should think it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to take pains and join in threshing out the various national problems and for that purpose meet people of other groups and parties however divergent their principles and methods may be from those of his own party."—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

CABINET TO ACT IN HIS ABSENCE

PATIALA, May 15.

The Maharajah of Patiala left for England last night in connection with the Butler Committee. His Highness received a hearty send off from officials and non-officials of the State. Prior to his departure the Maharaja sanctioned the reconstruction of the High Court. The new judges include Diwan Bahadur Pindi Das as the Chief Justice and the Judicial Minister, Mr. M. L. Banerjee, a leading vakil of Patiala has been appointed an officiating puisne judge of the High Court and he took his seat to-day.

During His Highness' absence the administrative control of the State shall vest in the Cabinet with Khan Bahadur Liaqat Hayat Khan, the Home Minister, as the Acting President. The Cabinet includes Raja Gurdit Singhji, a prominent non-official and Mir Maqbool Mahmood who has been recalled from his deputation in Alwar and entrusted with the foreign portfolio.—A. P.

HEAVY LOSSES OF MARINE INSURANCE MARKET

UNDERWRITERS ANNOUNCE INCREASE IN RATES ON HULLS

LONDON, May 16.

In consequence of heavy losses of the marine insurance market in recent years, the Institute of London Underwriters announce an increase in the rate on hulls irrespective of the ownership or nationality by ten per cent. to become operative on renewal of the existing contracts.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON HINDU GIRL

AMRITSAR, May 15.

A young Muhammadan has been arrested by the Police on the charge of assaulting a Hindu girl while she was returning from the Bhadrakali fair held near the city, cutting off her nose and badly disfiguring her.—A. P.

THE POVERTY OF THE MASSES

NO SALVATION THROUGH INDUSTRIALISATION

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI ON POTENTIALITIES OF KHADI

POONA, May 16.

Delivering the Vasantvyakhanmala Lecture before a large audience under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Paranjpye, Mr. Rajagopalachariar explained the permanent political values of the khadi movement. "You cannot," he said in the course of his address, "successfully claim the trusteeship of the people unless you include the economic condition of the peasantry in your politics. If you divide economics from politics and ignore the lot of the poor your claim will be rejected and your politics will be poor and inefficient."

INDUSTRIALISATION.

Referring to industrialisation, he said that it was an impracticable dream to think of relieving poverty and distress in the countryside by erecting factories. He was not against industrialisation. No khadi worker was against it. But he wanted such lines of industrialisation to be taken up as would advance India without interfering with the main occupations of the rural population. Agriculture and cloth must belong to the people so that they might live. Development might be along other lines and in other ways, but these main industries must be rural ones, giving a fair living wage to millions.

THE KHADI WORK.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar explained the work hitherto done by the Spinners' Association and said that during the last four years the khadi movement had given work to a lakh of people while only four lakhs were engaged in the textile industry in India as the result of the efforts of 150 years. The lakh of people engaged in the khadi movement had been given employment without being separated from home and family, or torn from their social surroundings and planted in cities exposed to the vices of the cities. The condition of the Bombay strikers now that after years of hard work they had not enough money to pay their train fares home must be an eyeopener to believers in salvation from poverty through industrialisation.

Concluding Mr. Rajagopalachariar said: —"What is good for the West is not necessarily good for us while labourers are illiterate and unable to take care of themselves."—A. P.

EXPENSES OF SUDAN

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTIONS LIVELY SCENES IN CHAMBER

LONDON, May 16.

Cairo.—There were further lively scenes in the Chamber during debate on the Egyptian Government's contribution of 750,000 sterling totwards the expenses of Sudan which was finally approved. The Watanists opposed the payment and attacked Premier Nahas Pasha for agreeing to the payment prior to obtaining consent of the Chamber.

Mahommed Pasha Mahmud, Minister of Finance, explained the usual procedure followed, but owing to his resignation, Nahas Pasha himself assumed the responsibility for sanctioning the payment. Much confusion ensued, Watanists and Wafdists exchanging acrimonious remarks till, finally, closure was carried.—Reuter.

STRESEMANN'S CONDITION GRAVE.

PHYSICIANS ANXIOUS.

LONDON, May 16.

Berlin.—Herr Stresemann's physicians are anxious. Although they declare he is in no immediate danger they have informed his family of the gravity of his condition in view of the interrupted activity of the kidneys.—Reuter's Special.

THE PALITANA DISPUTE.

VICEROY TO ARBITRATE.

BARDOLI, May 16.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

I understand from reliable quarters that H. E. the Viceroy has invited H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Palitana and representatives of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji to meet him at Simla on the 22nd instant in connection with the present Jain-Palitana dispute. It is expected that His Excellency will use his personal influence with both parties to bring about an amicable settlement. It is likely that both the parties will take their counsel with them.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR SOCIAL FREEDOM.

WILL STAND NO DICTATION FROM COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S RETORT TO MAHARASHTRA LEADERS

Since the conclusion of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference which was recently held at Poona under the presidentship of Babu Subash Chandra Bose, there has been a sharp controversy in the Press as to the place of religion in politics. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name is often dragged into this controversy as he is reported to have said in his public utterances that religion should be divorced from politics. Taking their stand on this dictum the leaders of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference banned from the scope of their discussion even problems of vital national importance such as the removal of untouchability and the establishment of Hindu-Muslim unity. The action of these leaders of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference has been subjected to a slashing criticism in the Press for the last several days.

PT. JAWAHARLAL INTERVIEWED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, who is now in Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the All-Parties' Conference, gave an exclusive interview to a special representative of "The Bombay Chronicle," fully explaining his attitude in this behalf. This is what he has to say:—

I have just read the special statement issued by the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Maharashtra Conference and the President and the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, in explanation of the attitude taken up by the Maharashtra Conference in regard to social and communal problems. My name has been mentioned in this statement in support of the contention that religion and politics should be divorced from each other, and certain conclusions which appear to me remarkable, have been drawn from this premise. I have certainly referred to this subject repeatedly in my public utterances but my words must have been lacking in clarity to have led some people to imagine the very reverse of what I intended. I have stated that so-called religion in India to-day encroaches on every department of life—political, social, economic, cultural and I have taken strong exception to this and have expressed a wish that it should not be permitted to make this encroachment. If religion, or rather what is called religion in India continues to interfere with everything, then it will not be a mere question of divorcing it from politics, but of divorcing it from life itself.

If the high priests of religion and the shining lights of communal organisations are to decide the question of untouchability and all other social problems, the division of provinces and the methods of election and similar problems, what exactly is the function of the National Congress or of other political organisations? The Congress might as well liquidate itself instead of continuing an existence which is humiliating and futile. It will not discuss the live problems of the day; it will only carry on an academic debate on such subjects as the communal organisations in their wisdom agree to leave to the Congress.

AN INTOLERABLE POSITION.

This is an intolerable position for the least of our organisations. For the Congress, it is unthinkable. Indeed, the Congress has always in the past taken a lead in social and communal matters and I am sure it will continue to do so unless it wants to commit *hara-kiri* or to die of inanition. Perhaps there is no subject on which it has taken up a stronger attitude than the one of untouchability, and to say to-day that this is outside the purview of the Congress because it smacks of religion, is an amazing assertion. The Congress has also taken up a clear and definite attitude in regard to the redistribution of provinces, the separation of Sind, and the methods of election and representation. It is open to the Congress to change its opinion if it chooses. But it is not open to any one to say that such and such subjects are outside the scope of this Congress. No subject is outside the scope of the Congress. The Congress does not acknowledge the right of the British Parliament to interfere with us politically or otherwise; much less is it likely to agree to any dictation or interference from religious or communal organisations in the social or economic sphere.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR SOCIAL FREEDOM.

The Congress stands for Indian freedom, the freedom of the entire people of India, not the freedom of a class only which will dominate over other classes and whilst it carries on the struggle for political freedom and against political reaction, it strives equally for social freedom and against social reaction. In particular, it has declared war against untouchability and all that it implies. And neither of the two struggles admits of any compromise. There can be only one end to them: complete political freedom or independence, and complete social freedom, that is, the right of every man and woman to have the fullest opportunity for development without any restrictions or barriers of religion, caste, custom or economic privilege.

PROTEST AGAINST ILLEGAL COERCION.

GUJARAT M L C'S RESIGN OVER BARDOLI QUESTION

NEW JAPTI TACTICS IN BARDOLI

WARNING ISSUED TO OFFICERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, May 16.

The case in which Kunvarji Gopal and 18 others of Vankaner are charged under Sections 147, 353 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code was fixed for to-day but owing to the illness of one of the accused, it is postponed till Monday.

Raosaheb Dadubhai Desai, Messrs. Jivabhai Patel, Waman Mukadam, Dr. Dixit, Mr. Shivadasani, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai and Mr. Swaminarayain, the Gujarat Members of the Bombay Legislative Council have resigned their seats in the Council in a body on the Bardoli question. Following is the full text of their letter of resignation to the Governor of Bombay:

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

"We had in our letter of 18th, demanded fresh and open enquiry into the revision settlements of Bardoli and Chorasi talukas, but regret to find that Government has thought it fit to refuse even this reasonable and modest demand We are of opinion that the refusal is due to Government thinking of its prestige, but we think that Government by adopting this course, instead of increasing its prestige is fast losing it and is bringing itself into hatred and contempt by acting lawlessly and ruthlessly in Bardoli taluka.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST A HELPLESS PEASANTRY.

"Again we are convinced that Government did wrong, while the correspondence with Your Excellency was going on, in deliberately launching with the help of Pathan hirelings a policy of repression and illegal coercion even to the extent of attaching buffaloes without making panchyas or inquiry as to their ownership and giving them away to butchers for a trifle, pursued against a poor and helpless peasantry whose only fault appear to be that of asking for bare justice, but who even in the face of such provocative measures have preserved that spirit of self-control, discipline and forbearance which characterises the rural population of this country.

UNPRECEDENTED MEASURES.

"Apart, however, from this fact and that such measures are unprecedented in the history of this Presidency, we may be permitted to observe that no wise Government would ever think of resorting to such harsh and illegal methods against this class which has proved a powerful bulwark to the State and has even at the cost of its own legitimate needs and wellbeing, contributed most to maintain it; and when a Government forgetful of its own obligation, commits grave breaches of the law and ruthlessly attempts to trample under foot such a noble and law-abiding people, it is but fair and proper for us, as a protest against the highhanded policy and illegal measures of Government in that taluka to resign our seats on the Bombay Legislative Council. And so, we request Your Excellency to accept our resignations for the same."

Mr. Bharucha from Bombay and Mr. Manilal Kothari from Ahmedabad have arrived.

FORCED ENTRY INTO HOUSE

NEAR JAPTI TACTICS IN BARDOLI.

The Publicity Officer, Bardoli Satyagraha, writes:—

On the 14th a party of Japti officers broke into an unoccupied house, belonging to Sjt. Virchand Chenaji of Bajipura by tearing up some iron sheets from the roofing and attached two bagfuls of juwari and a number of kitchen utensils. They next visited the house of Sjt. Virchand Khumaji and attached 2 buffaloes from his stable.

A mare was attached on the 13th in the village of Totan by Japti officers in the absence of the owner.

Two cots and one pipe for keeping water were attached on the 14th at Bamroli.

JAPTI OFFICERS WARNED.

Another case of the attachment of cattle belonging to some one from the non-British territory has been repeated. On the morning of the 14th a person from the Gaikwadi territory was driving 4 buffaloes and 4 cows to his home near the village of Ninat, when he was suddenly confronted by a party of Japti officers who emerged from behind some haystacks and asked him to deliver up. He tried to expostulate but in vain. He was deprived of the buffaloes and cows. He complained about it to the Japti officer at Sarbhon who asked him to go to the Mamlatdar of Bardoli. The latter could not be found at his place. So the poor man again returned to Sarbhon and was again asked to go to Bardoli. This time the Mamlatdar was there, but he was refused admission to his august presence! Ultimately he gave written notices to both the officers in question warning them of the legal consequences of their action and holding them responsible for any harm to or deterioration in the value of their cattle that might result from their detention.

A BIG HAUL.

Summons were served upopn 18 persons belonging to Vankaner on the night of the 13th, to appear before the Sub-Inspector of Police to furnish information in connection with a riot case under investigation. On their expressing their inability to give the required information they were called upon to furnish bails which 8 of them did. The remaining nine who refused were sent to police lock-up in Bardoli.

One of these nine persons is a student of the Gujarat Vidyapith and another a Raniparaj student in the Raniparaj school at Bardoli Swaraj Ashram. The latter was serving Sjt. Vallabhbhai as his motor-cleaner.

RAILWAY WORKERS' STRIKE AVERTED?

RECOGNITION ACCORDED TO WORKMEN'S UNION

MILLOWNERS' UNBENDING ATTITUDE

There was a pleasant turn in the threatened strike of the G.I.P. Railway workers on Wednesday when negotiations between the representatives of the Union and the Agent succeeded to a remarkable degree, eliminating the gloomy prospects of another strike in Bombay.

AGENT PROMISES INQUIRY.

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. N. M. Joshi a deputation of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union headed by Mr. Ginwalla, its Chairman, was received by the Agent when he (Agent) accorded Government recognition to the Union and promised to appoint a special officer to go into the individual grievances of the workers.

POINTS OF DIVERGENCE OF OPINION.

There were only two points on which there was any divergence of opinion. The Union representatives pressed for a Joint Board to go into individual complaints, the suggestion being that the Joint Board should consist of four Railway officials and four Members of the Union. The Agent said that he was not prepared to allow members of the Union to interfere with the discipline of the shops, but that this was the responsibility of the Chief Mechanical Engineer and must remain so. He, however, stated that he proposed to ask the sanction of the Railway Board to the appointment of an Officer to whom all members of the staff would have direct access and to whom they could represent their grievances. Individual cases represented by the Union to the Agent would, if the Agent considered desirable, be enquired into by the Chief Mechanical Engineer or if he so desire he would have the power to delegate this duty to this special officer.

The Agent would, if he considered it desirable, allow representatives of the Union to represent the caase of any individual employee to the Chief Mechanical Engineer or to the Special Officer detailed for this duty.

LEAVE FOR UNION ACTIVITIES.

The other point raised was the question of leave to attend meetings of the Union and for other Union activities. The Agent said that leave, passes and P.T.O.'s to employees or officials of the Union who were Railway employees, would be granted to the extent to which they might be due under the Rules for attending meetings or conducting the affairs of the Union. These would be granted, of course, not as a right but at the convenience of the Administration. He promised, however, that leave or passes, if due, would not be refused on the grounds that the employee had applied for them in order to attend a meeting of the Union.

CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION OF UNION.

The Agent agreed to recognise the Union on the conditions discussed if these were accepted by the general body of the Union.

After the question of recognition was discussed, the Agent said that he had received a letter from the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union forwarding a resolution putting forward certain demands passed at a meeting held at Matunga on the evening of the 10th May 1928.

ALWAYS WILLING TO CONSIDER STAFF'S REQUESTS.

He said that he was at all times willing to consider requests of the Railway staff if these were properly represented. The resolution as received appeared to him to be in the nature of threat, in that the resolution stated that if the alleged grievances were not redressed within eight days and the men resorted to 'direct action' the responsibility would be on him. He said he was not prepared to consider grievances put forward in this manner and so proposed to take no action on the letter from the Union. If, however, now that he had agreed to recognise the Union these grievances were put forward with a reasoned argument shewing how they affected the staff, he would be pleased to give them due consideration, and, if necessary, to receive a deputation of the Union to discuss them.

The representatives of the Union agreed to put forward their grievances as requested by the Agent.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR MEETS MILL-OWNERS' DEPUTATION.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir who has come down from Mahableshwar in connection with the textile strike, received a deputation of the Millowners' Association consisting of Messrs. F. Stone, S. D. Saklatvalla and Sir Joseph Kay and discussed the strike situation for nearly an hour in the light of recent developments. The General Member will receive a deputation of the representatives of the workers on Thursday at 11 a.m. in the Secretariat and then if necessary issue a statement on behalf of the Government.

In the meantime the millowners have sent to the Press their terms "on which alone the operative can resume work if they are so disposed." In labour circles the statement is regarded as only tending to prolong the present dispute.

CITY CORONER CHALLENGED.

At the usual meeting of the strikers held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Mr. Dange made a violent attack on the City Coroner and challenged him for a duel. The workers would not be satisfied unless he was dismissed from service.

CONDITIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT.

MILL OWNERS OBSTINATE ATTITUTE

In reply to the demands of the strikers, the following terms have been formulated by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

We have already dealt with the demands put forward on behalf of the workers by a body which styles itself The Strike Committee. It is only fair that not only those who purport to speak on behalf of the mill operatives but the public of Bombay should also learn the terms on which alone the operatives can resume work if they are so disposed. This is not the first time the mill workers in Bombay have downed tools suddenly without first bringing any specific grievances before their employers and in the interests of discipline and for the good of the industry it must be brought home to the workers as well as their leaders once and for all that the method they adopt of going on strike first, and then formulating their grievances, is utterly futile and out of date. Reforms with a view to improve the efficiency of labour are badly needed, and strikes or threats of strikes will not deter employers from putting them through.

INDUSTRY IN PRECARIOUS POSITION.

It is well-known that the Industry in Bombay is in a very precarious position. One has only to turn to the table given on Page 240 of the Tariff Board Report when it will be seen that the total losses in 1923, 1924 and 1925 came to Rs. 1,28,13,117, to Rs. 2,42,77,106 and Rs. 2,87,64,573 respectively. The total loss as shown in the audited statement for 1926 was Rs. 1,95,40,908. Complete figures for 1927 are not available, but the losses for these four years alone amount to the colossal figure of over Rs. 8-1/2 crores. If these figures and the various suggestions made by the Tariff Board make anything clear, it is that the workers under no circumstances can be taken

(Continued on page 9.)

DR. BESANT CHALLENGES GOVT.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECT.

MADRAS, May 16.

In a signed article in to-day's "New India" Dr. Annie Besant complains again of interception of her letters by the Government. She challenges Government to prosecute her if they have any evidence and says when she reaches England she will expose the whole of this scandalous treatment of a British subject and one who works to keep the link with Britain by obtaining grant of Dominion Status.

Concluding she remarks, "I know of the bitter hostility to England created by Lord Birkenhead. I know many a Muslim turns longing eyes to Afghanistan, but this knowledge is a stimulus to work for Dominion Status, our only chance of keeping the link unbroken. Let us see what England will say in answer to my appeal."—A. P.

PROSECUTE "GUILTY OFFICERS"

BAMANGACHEE SHOOTING CONDEMNED

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SYMPATHY.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held to-night, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose presiding, resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the Lilooah strikers, condemning the shooting at Bamangachee, urging the prosecution of "guilty officers" in view of the findings of the District Magistrate of Howrah on the matter and undertaking to collect subscriptions and organise relief operations on behalf of the strikers.—A. P.

DAVIES MURDER TRIAL

ACCUSED INDULGES ON RAMBLING TALK.

CHITTAGONG, May 15.

At the close of the prosecution evidence in the Davies murder trial to-day the accused, Kazi Buzlar Rahman was asked by the Court if he wished to make any statement. "You are charged with the murder of Mr. Davies" he was told, "and do you want to say anything?" "I want my life to you" answered the prisoner. He then indulged in some rambling talk, in the course of which he stated that he was related to the Hon. Nawab Mushruff Hussein, Minister, Bengal Government. The pleader for the defence drew the Court's attention to this statement, and it was noted. The Magistrate reserved orders until tomorrow.—A. P.

CAWNPORE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

FORWARDED TO AUTHORITIES

CAWNPORE, May 16.

The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha (Labour Union) has forwarded to the authorities of the Elgin Mills a long list of grievances formulated by the Sabha on behalf of the workers of the mills. The main complaints are stated to relate to questions of bonus, leave, fines, insufficient wages and apprehensions of retrenchment. The management are inquiring into the grievances.

It will be recalled that the workers of the Elgin Mills struck for a few hours on April 30th and resumed when assured that an inquiry into their grievances would be made.—A. P.

"PIONEER'S" SUGGESTION FOR VICEROY'S COMMISSION

REPORTS FROM LONDON

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables that the "Daily Herald" recently stated that Lord Birkenhead's and the Simon Commission's attitude towards the "Pioneer's" suggestion for a Viceroy's Commission had already undergone a change. The correspondent says that the India Office declines to make a statement on the "Daily Herald" announcement, but in well-informed circles it is considered as not unlikely that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have been much impressed by the "Pioneer's" suggestion, and that before the Commission returns to India a further effort will be made to win over moderate Indian opinion.—A. P.

USES FOR LAVENDER WATER.

If any light polished furniture, such as satin walnut, has become dirty or stained, put a little lavender water on a clean soft duster, and rub gently. Then polish with another clean soft duster, and the wood will look like new. Lavender water is also good for cleaning mirrors, and the scent in much more pleasant than when turpentine or paraffin is used. If a mosquito is hovering round one's head at night, sprinkle a little lavender water on the pillow, and the insect will disappear.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 16.

In view of the critical condition of cotton industry, great importance is attached to speech of Mr. Baldwin at the luncheon given by the British Cottongrowing Association at Manchester to-day, which was attended by five hundred members of the Association and representatives of banking institutions in Lancashire and North England. Lord Derby presiding said the whole industry must be reconstructed and new capital must be brought in. Mr. Baldwin in his speech referred to the great possibilities in Africa and elsewhere in the Empire for cottongrowing and purchasing British goods. Referring to depression in steel trade, the Premier mentioned that for every shilling he hard when he took office, he had something under penny today. The captal of the steel trade must be reduced, until it represented live assets, before it couldr hope for better times and every section of the cotton industry must get together somehow and cut out dead wood and clean up the mess made in 1919 (cheers).—Reuter.

"SHUT OUT FOREIGN GOODS"

MR. SHROFF'S ADVICE TO MILLOWNERS.

PLEA FOR EXTENSIVE PROPAGANDA

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Wednesday noon at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall, Dalal Street, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presiding.

On the motion of the Chairman, the reports and the balance sheets of the Association for two years were duly adopted.

THE LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM.

In his opening speech, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff made a brief reference to the sudden and untimely death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The late Sir Currimbhoy, he said, was a great industrialist and philanthropist and in his death, the city of Bombay had lost a good and prominent citizen.

Following are a few insteresting extracts from the Chairman's speech:

You must have noticed that there has been a satisfactory excess of income over expenditure during the two years. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that our Exchange is the only institution in Bombay which distributes by way of help a sum of Rs. 12,000 every year among the poor brokers or their widows and children.

"KILL FOREIGN COMPETITION."

The year 1927 witnessed a general improvement, though it is a matter of regret that the depression in the Textile Industry was seriously accentuated. Some of the mills had to go into liquidation while others had to stop working for want of adequate finance and credit. The prosperity of Bombay greatly depends upon their satisfactory working. Consequently, if the depression continues to prevail their condition will be even worse than is to be witnessed at present. It is a matter of regret that the recommendations the Tariff Board did not receive that full support from the Government of India which was reasonably expected. At the same time you will agree with me that our Millowners would do well in their own best interests by putting their own shoulders to the wheel instead of relying upon the support of Government. The recent attempts in Lancashire for better consolidating the position of the Cotton Mill Industry there need to be followed here by our Mill Agents. We may regret that the Government did not adopt in full the recommendations of the Tariff Board to put down the unfair Japanese competition. But there is no reason why Mill Agents themselves should make no serious effort to co-operate so as to kill that competition by setting on foot an effective and extensive propaganda to shut out foreign goods by refraining from buying them. A rousing campaign well organised would greatly influence Indians from patriotic motives to buy Indian made goods alone.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

In the Industrial market generally there was more activity than noticed for some years past. Appreciation of capital on a large scale was the outstanding feature. The Cement and Iron industries gave a good account of themselves and considerable animation with a broad share market afforded many an opportunity for a turnover to advantage. There was a good rise in the market for these securities and the bull operators on the Exchange reaped the benefit of their foresight. There are signs that popular industrial stocks will continue on their prosperous path during the current year. It is however necessary in the present optimistic situation to exercise fair and reasonable caution. It is always wise to remember the maxim of small profits and quick returns, leaving something for the next man.

TATA STEEL SHARES.

There was a marked improvement in Tata Iron shares which rose steadily throughout the year from 47 to 95. With brighter prospects in the near future it is not surprising that holders should be firm in spite of the gloomy forecasts shadowed by the Agents and Directors consciously or unconsciously, that dividends on the ordinary and deferred shares for two or three years need never be expected. Is it not very extraordinary for the directorate to get alarmed and rush to the Press to declare that they will not be able to declare for two years the magnificent dividend of a rupee or two. Statements so published were a great mistake. Would it not have been judicious as cautious men of business to hold silence and wait on events.

GOVT'S "SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY."

In July the Government announced the issue of the 4 per cent. short term loan at 94 1/2 repayable in 1934-37 at par. 1927 Bonds were accepted for subscription to the loan at 100 3/4 and 1928 Bonds at 106 1/2. As was expected, the new loan did not meet with success. Its comparative failure tended to depreciate the Government Security market which remained dull throughout the whole year with very little business passing. The market was very often so limited in its extent that it was entirely difficult for brokers to execute bonafide orders for the sale of Government Securities for days together. 3 1/2 per cent Paper, 4 per cent. Loan of 1960/70 and 5 per cent. of 1945/55 were absolutely unsaleable now and then even at rates lower than the nominal rates quoted on the Exchange. When the existing Government securities find hardly any ready buyers it is deemed doubtful whether the coming floatation of the loan this year will meet with a ready response. The present situation is entirely due to the short-sighted policy pursued by Government to destroy the free and open market for Government Securities on the Exchange with a view to check over-speculation. It is surprising that the Government fails to recognise the advantages of a healthy speculative market and allow themselves to be deluded by specious advice in no way based on practical experience of the working of the Stock Exchange. Let us dispel the illusion from which the Government are suffering and point out the great harm which results from their mistaken policy. The sooner Government abandons it and allows free scope to healthy transactions in Government Securities the better.

NEED OF A RESERVE BANK.

At its last session Legislative Assembly, by its own spirit of opposition turned down the Reserve Bank Bill on which Sir Basil Blackett had worked hard. No one denies the imperative need of a Reserve Bank for the greater good of India's credit and its further development. It is a matter of regret that so beneficent a measure is now indefinitely delayed.

PROSPECTS FOR 1928.

The year under review was good for those conscientiously operating on the constructive side of the market. After such a favourable close of 1927, many are asking what the prospects may be for 1928. Will opportunities that present themselves to make money on the long side be as numerous as those of the past year? will greatly depend on the probable course of trade and industry. So far as one can venture to make a moderate forecast, the outlook leads itself to hopefulness. There are those who believe that a bull position might be the safest. But whatever is the belief, experience informs us that the market does not generally behave in the way cautious people seem to think.

Before I conclude, I take this opportunity to refer to the criticism which recently appeared in the Press concerning the closing of the Exchange on certain days and its general policy. We always welcome criticism when founded on facts and are ready and willing to respond to suggestions when found reasonable and practical.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Ramdurg at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday the 15th instant.

DEMANDS OF WAR OFFICE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JAPANESE COMMANDER

RELEASE OF CHINESE PRISONERS

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK ASKED TO APOLOGISE.

LONDON, May 15.

Tokio.—The War Office has instructed General Fukuda, commanding the Japanese forces at Tsinanfu to make the following demands of the Nationalist Government:—

Apology from Chiang-kai-Shek, punishment of General Hoyaotsn and others primarily responsible for the outrages and suspension of hostilities and propaganda within twenty miles of Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Shantung railway. General Fukuda has been instructed to release the Chinese prisoners, but to detain their arms pending satisfactory settlement.—Reuter.

U. S. A. AND SINO-JAPANESE CRISIS

NANKING'S COMPLAINT REFERRED TO SECRETARY

LONDON May 16.

Washington.—The Manking Government's message drawing attention to the incidents at Tsinanfu and the Japanese occupation of Shantung has been received at Whitehouse and referred to Senator Kellogg.—Reuter.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF MARKET COMMITTEE

Mr. S. Natesan writes:—

In Bombay there is trade depression and business is slack at present. Hundreds of men are thrown out of employment and many small independent businessmen have had to close the shops for one reason or another. Since the termination of the Rent Act relating to business premises, the woes of these traders have condemned. At a time of a very great trade depression the blow in the shape of the ceasing of the Rent Act was indeed a serious one. Many a petty trader has had to wind up his business and big merchants also have been visibly affected. At this stage the demanding deposit money from the stall-holders has caused immense panic among the stall-holders for whom it is a big problem to solve. There is no case of a private landlord. It is a public corporation that is demanding it. A public body like the Corporation should set an example to private landlords by dealing justly with its tenants. But here contrary is the case. The Corporation seems to be out for profiteering. But it must know that this profiteering is carried on at the expense of the general public, who are being taxed through high prices of commodities. I appeal to the members of the Markets and Gardens Committee to re-consider this decision in the interest not only of the stall-keepers but also of the general public.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimahara) Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If today is your birthday, it is humanly impossible to say with Baldwinean (in-) exactitude which class you belong to, whether A-1 or C-1 or Z-1 as your career right from the day on which your mother rocked your cradle to the accompaniment of crooning lullaby up to the moment when your tired limbs will be set at eternal rest and lulled into Sleep that Knows no Waking, your acting on the stage of this world will be chameleon-like. At times you act like Jurist: at other times, you act like a poori, pasta (pistachio nut) and pan-supari wala!—giving rotten foodstuff, a couple of days old, while all the while crying "tastewala garma-garam." At one time, having over-weening confidence bordering on vainglory, or "brinking" or "frontiering" on egotism, you declare you can smash your petty rivals in the twinkling (or winking?) of a sweet eye. But, very soon, realising your folly you admit that you were mistaken, and acknowledge your defeat (before your conscience-keepers, of course) hiding your head under a handkerchief, like a dog sliding its tail in the interior of its haunches when crestfallen. When in potential mood, your speeches and repartees are a treat to hear. When in fiery and subjunctive mood, your orations or perorations are eloquent of the most pyrotechnic kind, and when a blaze takes place even the fire-brigades of the whole town will fail to quell it. Though you will admit the strong points of others, you will not admit your mistakes. Like the "Saviour of the Empire" (he being no more, I refrain from mentioning his name) who boasted: "I would react Amritsar a million times", you would boast of reacting your follies a billion times, undeterred by the voice of the world passing judgments against you.

TREATY TO OUTLAW WAR

PROMPT CONSIDERATION OF AMERICAN PROPOSALS

HOUSE OF LORDS UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

LONDON, May 15.

The House of Lords unanimously dopted Lord Reading's motion to which e Government agreed that Government ould give prompt and favourable consi- ration to Senator Kellogg's antiwar eaty.

Lord Reading explained that the pur- e of his motion was to enable the rds to express immediate approval of enator Keilogg's proposals as he under- ood that Government would be unable do so at present owing to consulta- ons with the Dominions.

Lord Cecil said in this connection that oner or later "we shall have to consi- r very carefully what is to be the final ape in which the management of the mpire's foreign affairs is to be cast. is quite right that we should carry th us the assent of the Dominions everything that we do. It is also quite possible to admit that our foreign icy should always be invariably upheld the Dominions have expressed their nion."—Reuter

MISSISSIPPI CONTROL BILL

ERCULIAN TASK TO CURB FLOODS

LONDON, May 15.

Washington.—President Coolidge has ed the Mississippi Control Bill com- ing the Government to the Herculian of curbing the flood waters of the ssissippi. Probably one of the test engineering enterprises ever- rtaken, this will cost over sixty- ion sterling.—Reuter.

OM NATIONAL TO INTERNATIONAL.

QUESTION OF AGRICULTURE

LONDON, May 15.

eneva.—At the Consultative Economic mittee of the League of Nations, Sir Chatterjee said that it was absolu- essential to increase the produce of ulture in every country and lift the ion of agriculture from a national international plane. It was also sary to interest the producers of materials in the efforts that were made to suppress all obstacles to om of trade.—Reuter.

NERAL NOBILE'S NORTH POLE FLIGHT

UNTER FOG AND FROZEN SEA

LONDON May 16.

gs Bay.—General Nobile has ed a threedays' flight on the Italia' with visit t land, Nicholas Second Land and North Polar Regions.—Reuter.

LONDON May 16.

e.—A Wireless message from Gene- bile reports that he has been flying and a half hours from Kingsbay d pack of ice, during which, a ne, his machine was enveloped in an hour and a half but emerging it it passed at a height of 500 feet zen sea. The views were magni- Reuter.

TALIA" ON ITS WINGS AGAIN,

TO GREENLAND AND POLAR REGIONS

LONDON, May 15.

Bay.—Airship "Italia" has it is understood on a threeday Greenland and north polar —Reuter.

d Astrology and Talisman.

e and Date of Birth or Letter. tions, Re. 1. Annual Life Rs. ha Kavacha Rs. 3. Guaranteed vachas" to fulfil all intentions

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PARSEE DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

of the English bar and bench and letters.

Lord Buckmaster, the late Lord High Chancellor of England, denounces English Divorce Laws as follows:—

"Our Divorce Laws have been condemned by the most competent authority as immoral and unjust. The House of Lords has patiently heard every argument that can be advanced against further change from the lips of the most skilful advocates, and has repeatedly and by emphatic majorities demanded Reform. Common-sense—but for respect to my adversaries, I should have added common decency—rejects the existing law. Is it asking too much to entreat the Government to afford a chance to Parliament to cleanse our laws from this disgrace?"

Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India says: "The Law of the land is is becoming more and more at variance with the opinion of the people. And when this happens, all kinds of undesirable and even dangerous results ensue. It is clear that the social conditions which made the Act of 1857 effective have vanished. The poor "ignore" it in one way, and the rich "evade" it in another. The Law must therefore be brought into some relation with the conscience of the people, or disastrous consequences will ensue. For, if certain people do things with the excuse of the "intolerance of the Law", why should others not do it without that excuse?"

OUTRAGE ON OUR CIVILISATION.

The Right Hon'ble Augustine Birrell says, "Where, I wonder, is a man or woman to be discovered who, possessing "any knowledge" of English Divorce Laws and the practice of the Divorce Court, does not know and feel that they are an outrage upon our civilisation? It may be a legal maxim, that 'ignorance of the Law excuseth none', but, who would not wish, if he could, to remain in ignorance of our Divorce Law and practice, which has raised "perjury" to the dignity of a point of honour, and made collusion a terminal occurrence. Our existing Divorce Laws must be condemned as immoral and revolting".

THE MODERN YOUNG MAN'S QUEST

Sir Arthur Conon Doyle described the present English Divorce Laws in some of their aspects as more fit for a crowd of Hottentots, than for a Christian country. "If a young man were entering life with money, brains and an unselfish soul, and if he surveyed the whole field of human suffering and human endeavour, to see where he might best throw all he had into "one good cause", and so justify his existence upon earth, I do not think that he would find one more suitable for his purpose than the "reform of the English Divorce Laws". In old days of chivalry, the ideal of the young knight was the rescue of some damsel from unhappiness or death, but the modern youth of whom I speak might truly feel that "it was his quest to rescue thousands and tens of thousands" from hopeless lifelong matrimonial misery, from the embraces of drunkards, from the bondage to cruel men, from the iron which fetterlocks them to the felon or the hopeless maniac. Such would be one of the aims for which his life's work would strive, but there would be "many others". Reform as it affected "the poor" to whom Divorce is now impossible, reform as it affected the man whose life is ruined and whose nature is degraded by the enforced company of some wretched woman, these objects also would justify his task."

EXPOSING MARRIAGE AND RELIGION TO CONTEMPT.

Surely we have enough unavoidable misery in this world, the misery of poverty, of illness, of the separation or death of those we love, without adding to it, such miseries as these "deliberately made by man's laws". By a stroke of the pen they can all be removed and yet the years pass, and the evil remains. To make it "a religious point" that a sensitive woman should be bound forever in marriage to a madman or a drunkard, and that their children should be reared in an atmosphere of strife and strain, is to expose both religion and marriage to "contempt" of all moral and reasonable people."

(To be continued).

DR. STRESEMANN

PASSES CRISIS

LONDON, May 15.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann is very weak. He has refused food for three days, but passed the crisis. The Doctors state that after three weeks in bed he must go on a long holiday preferably to Egypt.—Reuter.

E TO WRESTLER GAMA FROM PARIS

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Mr. Yess Peterson writing from Paris has asked the "Pioneer" to publish a challenge to the Indian wrestler Gama.—A. P.

RAILWAY WORKERS' STRIKE AVERTED?

(Continued from previous page.)

back with any hope that the old conditions will be continued.

STANDARDISING WAGES.

In the first place, workers will have to accept:—

Standardised rates of Wages: The Tariff Board in para 65 of their Report lay great stress on this, and rightly so, and as standardisation of wages forms one of the demands put forward on behalf of the men, it is not necessary to labour this point further. A complete scheme is being prepared, but it must be clearly understood that when standardising a certain amount of equalisation must take place and the rates of wages of some of the highly paid operatives who at present are obviously getting far more in relation to other workers will have to be brought down. On the other hand, where wages are considered low, they will be increased. The system will be so devised that, in the words of the Tariff Board, "the standarisation of wages throughout the Bombay Industry would tend to strengthen its position." When standardising rates of wages, it is of course essential to standardise the number of men required for particular work. All spare or supernumerary men who may have been employed in the past will be done away with, or, in other words, employers will also insist on.

STANDARD MUSTER ROLLS.

2. Our next demand is that all male employees should work for full ten hours a day as laid down in the Factories Act, or

3. Full ten hours work for all male operatives in all departments: An exception was made in the past in the case of particular departments when all the departments in the mills were running for 12 hours and more. But after the reduction of working hours to ten, there is no excuse for continuing a practice which is at once uneconomical in working and subversive of discipline. There is therefore no justification for giving any pro rata increase in any particular departments but all operatives must be made to work uniformly for 10 hours.

Another matter requiring immediate attention is a uniform set of rules for all mills in connection with disciplinary measures to be enforced on the operatives.

ENFORCING OF DISCIPLINE.

4. Rules and Regulations for enforcing discipline: Such rules exist at all mills at present, but are not uniform nor in many instances properly enforced. A new set of Rules has been framed, and will be put up at all mills in due course. It is interesting to note that apparently, the operatives themselves desire that "conditions of employment, work and payment" should be standarised, as is mentioned in the Demands submitted on behalf of the men.

The chief alterations in the Rules will be the abolition of the present practice of allowing operatives to take meals during working hours. A special half hour recess will be provided for at 9-30 to 10 a.m. for this purpose. In order to make up for the loss of this half-hour, it is proposed that the noon recess be reduced by a quarter of an hour, being from 1 to 1-45 p.m., and the closing time extended by a quarter of an hour.

Similarly, we deem it essential that certain matters which have been the subject of misunderstanding in the past between employers and employees should be clearly defined so that there may be no grounds for any grievance in the future. This has arisen mainly as regards

FINES AND UNCLAIMED WAGES.

5. Fines should be imposed in accordance with Rules devised for the purpose, and referred to above as our Demand No. 4. Where faulty cloth is handed over to weavers, this will be left in the hands of some responsible officer not lower in rank than Assistant Weaving Master. All fines recovered will be credited to a welfare fund, or utilised in some way for the benefit of workers. As to unclaimed wages, we have no objection to same being made available to operatives at any time on sufficient identification.

Another matter which falls under this head is the method of calculating the total amount of wages.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CALCULATING

6 Wages will be calculated to actual pies and percentage calculated on pies as well, but if the total amount shows 5 pies or less, then the amount will be reduced to the next lower anna, or, if 6 pies and above, then the amount will be raised to the next higher anna.

We now proceed to briefly summarise what has been stated above so as to make the whole position absolutely clear.

CONDITIONS FOR RE-INSTATEMENT.

The main condition is that workers must definitely give up the unreasonable attitude which their so-called Leaders have asked them to adopt of not only being re-instated in their former places on the same terms and conditions as before, but of even demanding new terms most of which are of an impossible character. The men having struck work without even laying their grievances before individual employers have broken their contract under which they were engaged, and having been paid off are deemed to have been dismissed. They can only be re-engaged if they unequivocally agree to accept the following:

(1) Standardised rates of wages as described above.
(2) Revised and standardised muster rolls.
(3) Full ten hours work for all male operatives in all dpeartments without claiming any extra remuneration, to which they are not entitled where work was being done for less time previously.
(4) Revised set of Rules and Regulations with a view to enforce stricter discipline than obtained in the past.
(5) Disposal of fines and unclaimed wages as indicated above.
(6) Uniform system of calculating wages.

We hope that labour will still have the good sense to face facts and not cause further unnecessary hardship to themselves by persisting in following their present line of action.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR STRIKE

The Tata Iron and Steel Company inform us that there is no change in the Labour situation at Jamshedpur since the issue of their last report, and that they do not propose to issue further communiques until there is some development of general interest.

FORMER ESTHONIAN MINISTER IN RUSSIA

BIRK'S CASE TAKEN TO COURT OF APPEAL.

LONDON, May 16.

Reval.—The case of Birk formerly Esthonian Minister in Russia has been taken to the Court of Appeal at the instance of both the Prosecution and Defence. Although acquitted of high treason on 4th November, Birk was found guilty of disobeying Governmnt's orders. The prosecution now seeks committal on all charges, while Birk seeks absolute acquittal.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION AND MADRAS

REFORMS SPECIAL OFFICER TO PREPARE MEMORANDA.

MADRAS, May 15.

According to the "Hindu's" Ootacamund correspondent, the Reforms Special Officer has been instructed to get ready Government memoranda for submission to the Simon Commission before the 5th June. The correspondent is also responsible for the statement that the Roads Committee meets at Poona on the 2nd July and the following days to consider its report.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS AND BOMBAY PLEDGES.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I am a middle class student studying in one of the Bombay Medical Colleges. During the Non-cooperation days, I left the recognised school as Swaraj was to be attained in one year. I had taken to Khadder also during the same period. From erperience I have found that Khadder is more expensive than the Indian Mill cloth or foreign cloth of the same quality and costs more in washing also. I can will afford this extra sacrifice which I would rather make in the purchase of cultural books in addition to the medical ones which I must purchase. Khadder is, therefore, an item which the richer people can well afford at a highr price, but barring a few, the majority of the rich like the finer clothes and will not buy khadder. However, I have made up my mind to join the Boycott League and undergo the sacrifice which may be entailed from not purchasing any British cotton cloth and other possible British articles.

The Boycott League pledges are so framed as to include not merely the boycotters of British goods but also those who wish to prefer Swadeshi goods or even Khadder alone. But I know a good many persons would be left out if the pledge insist on not using the specified articles even though they may have like myself some stock already purchased. I can ill afford to make the sacrifice of giving away such articles and, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the pledges should be so modified as to refer to the future purchases alone. Otherwise a good many poor persons like myself will be unable to join the Boycott League and to that extent the pledges will defeat the object of drawing in the largest number of persons for the purpose of attaining Swaraj. I am aware that Swaraj will not be attained in one year but I am sure that persistent propaganda of boycott of British goods will keep alive the conscientiousness amongst the people against British domination and prepare the ground, as Mr. Subhash Bose has announced, for civil disobedience eventually. But I do expect that the British politicians will yield to presistent economic Boycott and will not allow things to drift to the extent to which they did in Ireland or Egypt.—Yours etc.,

M. J.

Bombay, May 10.

Good Bye!!! PUNCTURES!! Good Bye!!!

Galacite Puncture Proof the LATEST
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN INVENTION!
Seals Punctures and Slow Leaks
INSTANTLY and AUTOMATICALLY
TYRE FULL of NAILS
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B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a universal fact that the B. B. & C. I Railway Company very often issues a pamphlet titled "At Your Service" and claims that the Railway authorities are doing best best to render quick and efficient service to the public, but it is a great doubt if they showed progress towards quickness and efficiency in service to the passengers travelling beyond Borivli during the past few years. At the least, four times in the year the train timings are changed and something on the other is brought forward to facilitate quick service to the public travelling the shortest possible distance and those travelling the longest distance are put to more inconvenience day by day. They have already to sit and doze in the train for more than an hour and a half and if any mishap occurs, they have to forget everything and dream of reaching their destination. Instead of cutting short the journey by deleting some of the stoppages such as intermediate stations between Borivli and Andheri, and Andheri and Bandra and increasing the running speed of the trains they are lengthening the same by inserting more stoppages for long-distance trains.

In April the timings were changed. What difference did they show in the time occupied by the Virar journey? Did they curtail time of any train. There is absolutely no revision in the timings during the busy hours of the day with the exception of a couple of trains. This can be ascertained by referring to the old and the new time tables. By the latter 50 per cent. saving of time is done to the close by passengers, but nothing to the far off ones. The journey between Churchgate and Dadar takes 20 minutes instead of 30 which is 50 per cent. certain saving in time by a train (electric) "stopping at each station," so naturally there will be a great saving of time by "a fast train" (steam) between Churchgate and Virar a journey that is three times longer than the former. Moreover, by terminating some of the local trains at Churchgate station the immediately following ones are detained owing to the lack of provision for parking them. This system ought to have been adopted after providing sufficient number of platforms at Churchgate station. It will be remembered that in such a pamphlet "At Your Service" the B. B. & C. I. Railway had pointed out that they had the biggest and most powerful passenger locomatives for suburban service, but it seems the have not utilized their power.

The unfortunate passengers have to wait and watch. God alone knows when there will be a real quick service up to Virar, which is most essential than Bandra and Andheri service as it is only a fraction of that journey and when these unfortunate passengers will be spared from feeding the bugs in the train seats. It is really to be pitied that very little attention is paid towards these poor passengers who have to waste a great deal of their precious time in travelling alone. Let them hope to have better service when the next early change takes place. Yours truly.,

A. BASSEINESE,

Bombay May 15.

MOSCOW AND FLOOD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the interview recently given by Mr. N. M. Joshi to the Press to the effect that money has been received from Moscow in connection with the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund.

I would like to make it clear in this connection, that as far as The Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund is concerned no money either from Moscow or from the Bolshevik or Communist sources has been received.

I shall thank you to publish this letter in your esteemed paper so that any misapprehension on the part of the public as far as our Fund is concerned might be cleared.—Yours etc.

A. H. MARU,
for Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund.
Bombay, May 16.

THE WEATHER

BAY MONSOON DISAPPEARS

POONA, May 16.

The recent temporary advance of the Bay monsoon has practically spent itself. Rainfall has decreased in Burma and increased in Assam. Local thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana and the extreme south of the peninsula.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point half an inch, Mergui one, Amherst and Myitkyina a half, Dibrugarh one and a half, Sibsagar and Tezpur one, Gauhati a half, Dhubri three quarters, Silchar three, Cherrapunji two, Mymensingh a half, Bogra one, Ajmer three quarters, Mount Abu one, Calicut a half, Cochin one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

NEW MARKET STAKES

FAIRWAY WINS

LONDON, May 16.

At the New Market to-day, Newmarket Stakes (one and quarter miles) resulted as follows:—

Fairway	1
The Wheedler	2
Lodore	3

Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths, three lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

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To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

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Film was found to cling to teeth; to get into crevices and stay; to hold in contact with teeth food substances which fermented and fostered the acids of decay. Film was found to be the basis of tartar.

Pepsodent acts first to curdle this film. Then it thoroughly removes the film in gentle safety to enamel.

At the same time, it acts to firm the gums—Pepsodent provides, for this purpose, the most recent dental findings in gum protection science knows today. Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And thus aids in neutralizing mouth acids as they form.

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Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

BABA GURDIT SINGH ACQUITTED

JUDGMENT IN SEDITION CASE

NO INCITEMENT TO ARMED FIGHT

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Referring to the evidence of the shorthand reporters and the fact that they could not read each others shorthand notes the Chief Presidency Magistrate who acquitted Baba Gurudit Singh observed, "As it is these two men who heard the speech and made heiroglyphies to aid their memory, and these have consulted together and produced what they agree to be a correct version of what was said, we have only their words as to its correctness. Each now states that there was no difference whatever between the two versions. No one can contradict them. I have no doubt that the transcript represents substantially what the speaker said. If the case rests on the whole trend of the speech the question of these differences is of loss importance. Undue emphasis must not be placed on particular phrases if the whole trend is not seditious. As, the speech is given to us it does not seem that the speaker had any very clear idea himself except to make a good rousing and fighting speech in support of a resolution urging the boycott of the Simon Commission. Remembering the difficulty of being sure what actually was said by him, I do not think he can be taken as having intended to incite any sort of an armed fight against the powers that be. The objectionable passages are slips over the border, but a certain allowance has to be made. I am unable to find therefore that the accused intended by his speech any of the things which are necessary to justify conviction for sedition".—A. P.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

LAHORE, May 14.

The Sessions Judge, Lahore, to-day pronounced judgment in the appeals of Pritchard, officer in charge, and Tirathram head clerk, in the Moghalpura Government Telegraph Stores, against their conviction, for alleged criminal breach of trust. It was alleged that they received two sums of money and did not credit them in the bank. They were sentenced by the lower Court to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and fines of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

The Judge acquitted both the accused.

The same accused were recently acquitted by the High Court of three other cases in respect of which they were sentenced in the aggregate to six years' imprisonment.—A. P.

"ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS."

"NOTORIOUS" DACOITS SENTENCED

LAHORE, May 15.

Malongi, a notorious dacoit and his brother have been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for illegal possession of arms. Two other members of Malongi's gang have been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Jagadhari, May 15.—H. E. the Governor visited the Paper Pulp Mills and from there proceeded to Kalsia State where the Raja will pay an informal visit to Sir Malcolm Hailey. After spending the night at Nahan the Governor proceeds to the Giri river tomorrow where he spends a few days fishing before returning to Simla.—A. P.

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SEX PEARL CO.,
Solan—(Near Simla).

THE ORDINANCE PRISONERS

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LABOUR PARTY TO MEET LORD BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, May 15.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald announced that the Committee of the Party which had considered the matter had decided to interview Lord Birkenhead immediately with regard to the demand for the release of certain prisoners confined under the Bengal Ordinance.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF BEAM WIRELESS

SUGGESTED TRANSFER TO NEW COMBINE

LONDON May 16.

The impression is growing that the Wireless and Cable Conference has decided to recommend the transfer of beam wireless and certain cable services to the newly merged Marconi and Eastern Telegraph Companies. The Conference has submitted its decisions for Dominions Governments' opinions. It is understood that the Government will afford the Labourites the desired opportunity to debate the matter next week.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA POSTAL ACCOUNTS CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED UNIFICATION OF EXISTING ASSOCIATIONS

The 7th Session of the All-India Postal Accounts Conference was held on the 12th and 13th instant in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. About 400 persons consisting of the members of the office of the Accountant-General Bombay and Delegates from the account offices of Assam, Bengal, Burmah, Delhi, C. P., U. P., Madras and Postal and Railway Audit Offices attended. Mr. R. L. McKernan, I.C.S., Accountant-General, Bombay, and others were also present. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the session. After the singing of the welcome song the Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. H. K. Pendse, S.A.S., delivered his address welcoming the Delegates from other Offices and touched upon various important points at issue, viz. (a) the impending separation of the Audit and Account offices in India, (b) the necessity of the formation of Mutual Benefit Fund and (c) the revival of the publication of the Journal for the Accounts Offices.

After the Chairman's address was over, Mr. D. A. Dubois, S.A.S., of the Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, was duly elected President of the Conference. He then delivered his Presidential Address in which he gave the history of the organisation of the Association formed by Government Servants and suggested to have only one Association for the entire non-Gazetted personnel of all the Civil and Posts and Telegraph Account Offices of which the existing Associations would be branches controlled by the Central Governing Body; so that the interests of the combined employees of all Accounts and Audit Offices might be homogeneous in matters of general principles.

BANKURA FAMINE

BANKURA, May 12.

The Secretary of the Bankura District Congress Committee writes:—

People of Bengal and other provinces must have heard with acute pain the serious famine conditions prevailing in some parts of Bankura. It is not possible to give an exact estimate of the number of the sufferers or the intensity of their sufferings. Destitution has crept very largely over the middle class 'Bhadraloks'. When it is remembered that Bankura is land of famines and one of the poorest districts in Bengal the duty of all public-spirited and philanthropic citizens of other districts and provinces towards her is too clear. In view of the increasing acuteness of the situation the District Congress Committee feels impelled to send forth a special appeal on behalf of their starving brethren with the earnest hope that it will receive as large and prompt a response from the well-disposed public as possible. All donations will be thankfully acknowledged.

Madras, May 15.—Rao Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Aiyengar, Registrar-General of Panchayats, till recently the representative of the Madras Government in the Assembly, according to the Ootacamund correspondent of the Hindu, has been posted as District Magistrate of Anantapur.—A. P.

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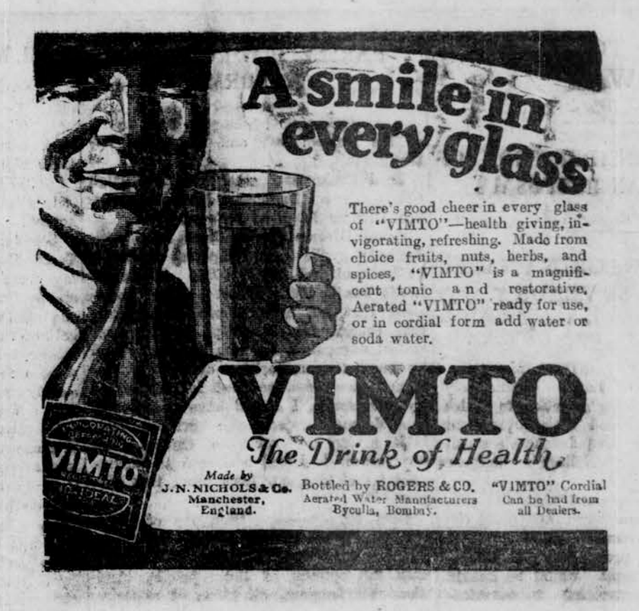
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CONSUMERS' INTERESTS AT STAKE

NQUIRY INTO OIL RATE WAR

EXPLOITATION AT INDIA'S EXPENSE.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has addressed a letter, dated 3rd instant, to the Secretary to the Tariff Board, Rangoon, in connection with the oil inquiry. In the course of the letter, he states:—

I am directed to submit as follows the views of my committee with regard to the Oil inquiry, which is at present conducted by your Board and the press communique issued by you, dated April 10.

They have already expressed in their letter dated April 18, their views that the time allotted to the different interests is too short for any satisfactory and comprehensive statement of views to be submitted and have to request you to be good enough to extend the period. My committee have addressed a similar communication to the Government of India. In view of these circumstances, my committee trust that though their representation has been sent to you a few days later than the prescribed date, it will receive due consideration at the hands of your Board.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

My committee have already requested your Board to include the important question of the cost of production in your inquiry and have also made the same suggestion to the Government in the representation they have addressed them. My committee hope that the Tariff Board will, in the light of all these facts include the question of the cost of production in their inquiry.

They have addressed you with regard to one other particular, viz. the necessity for your Board of holding the inquiry not only in Burma but also in some of the principal towns in India so that the particular viewpoint of consumers may be placed before them. Maymyo may be a good place so far as the oil interests are concerned but the interests of consumers are not identical with those of the oil industry and it is, therefore, essential that the Board should include at least the Presidency towns in their itinerary. My committee have emphasised this suggestion in their letter to the Government.

My committee realise that for getting adequate information regarding the cost of production and for getting evidence from associations or bodies representing the interests of the consumers, it would be essential to have the period of time extended. They hope that your Board will address Government and induce them to extend the time originally proposed, and that you would arrange for the submission of your report in October.

My committee, in common with other commercial organisations, were surprised at the great haste displayed by the Government in referring this question to the Tariff Board. Now that the inquiry, however, has been started, my committee would not press for any withdrawal of reference, but would certainly press for the inclusion of the question of production costs and for making the inquiry as thorough, comprehensive and wide as possible.

Dealing with the merits of the case, my committee are constrained to observe that even now it is not clear how a case for protection has been "prima facie" made out. The Board cannot be unaware of the three conditions laid down in the report of the Fiscal Commission for giving protection to any industry. They feel that the oil industry, as such is precluded from putting forward any claim for protection because of the second condition, viz. that "The industry must be one, which, without the help of protection, either is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop as rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country." The Board will have occasion to see from figures given in the "Stock Exchange Year Book" by Skinner for 1925, how the oil companies have, instead of showing any signs of depression, been able to declare large dividends as also to give the shareholders bonus shares.

It is said in authoritative quarters that the Burma Oil Company, which claims a production amounting to 80 per cent of the total production in India, does not demand any protection. If this is so, there surely cannot be any reason for any measure of protection being even considered with regard to companies, which may be producing the remaining 20 per cent of oil.

NOT A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

The President of the Tariff Board, my committee are glad to note, in his speech at the beginning of this inquiry, wanted it to be ascertained if the oil enterprise in this country was a national undertaking. My committee beg to observe that looking to all the circumstances, the oil industry is not a national enterprise in any sense of the term. No enterprise, if it is not a national one, deserves any protection from the Government of India.

The history of the agitation carried on in the press in the years 1920-23 is a sufficient evidence to the Tariff Board that the oil companies in Burma have all along worked for their own benefit regardless of the interests of all other industries. The anomalous position prevailed for many years, and even now prevails, that prices for petrol in England have been cheaper than those which rule in this country or even in Burma which is the place of production. Before the War, petrol was 10 annas per gallon for the quality of spirit now supplied. In 1916, it rose to Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon; later the Government imposed a tax of six annas a gallon, to which the petrol companies added six pies and the price was accordingly raised to Rs. 1-10-6. In February, 1921, the retail price in Bombay was Rs. 2-1-0 per gallon, which was afterwards increased to Rs. 2-3-0 and even to Rs. 2-5-6 during the course of that year. My committee addressed a letter to the Government of India in December, 1922, protesting against the unduly high prices of petrol and against the exemption of duty on petrol exported from India to foreign countries. The prices of petrol in India is much higher than in England even at present, the current price in Bombay being Rs. 1-0-6 per gallon, which is equal to 1sh. 6d. in English money, whereas the same stuff when exported to England is sold there at 11d. per gallon. My committee feel therefore, justified in saying that the oil companies in India have for many years past carried on profiteering and exploitation, and that by securing exemption of the excise duty on the quantities of petrol exported, amounting approximately to 4-5ths of the entire output from the oil wells, they have deprived the Indian Treasury of a large amount of legitimate revenue.

The oil industry even to-day enjoys a protection of 1a. 6 ps. being the difference in the excise duty on home production of oil and th tariff duty on imported oil. The import duty of 2 as. 6 ps. per gallon works out roughly to 25 per cent "Ad Valorem", the price of kerosine oil being 10 as. 9 ps. per gallon.

CONSUMERS' INTERESTS.

The Tariff Board cannot be unaware of the fact that whenever any important national industry puts forward a claim for protection in some shape or other, the contention is put forward against such a claim that the interests of consumers would be adversely affected. Such a contention has been proved to be quite hollow and advanced merely with a view to prevent any protection being given where it is due. Unfortunately, those who have raised such a contention in the past, appear, with regard to the oil inquiry at least, to be quite indifferent to the interests of consumers, though these interests should count a good deal if any genuine solution of the question were aimed at. The consumers of oil and petrol are people belonging to all classes from the highest to the lowest. Several big industries are now dependent, one way or another, upon petrol, and similarly transportation companies are also dependent upon it. The middle and poorer classes specially have to depend upon kerosine for lighting purposes, and all these classes of consumers as also these various industries have been mercilessly exploited in the past by the different oil groups, some of which have now come forward with a plea that the rate-war will affect them adversely and that they must be protected. Up to this time there was no question raised from any quarter as to how the consumers were faring when the prices of such a necessity of life like kerosene oil were forced up without any justifiable reason. Even now, so far as my committee are aware, no statistics have been forthcoming to show that the prices at which kerosene is being sold, for instance, are less than the cost of production. My committee trust, therefore, that the Tariff Board will be pleased to have a searching inquiry into the cost of production and not merely base their inquiry upon the so-called world parity and the prices prevailing at the ports of import.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEE'S UNION RECOGNISED

UNION REPRESENTATIVES' INTERVIEW WITH THE AGENT

(From A Correspondent.)

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Ginvala, Jhabvala, Mistry, Karsandas and Marcel Fernandez, representatives of the Union, waited on the Agent on Friday, the 11th instant, when the question of the recognition of the Union was discussed at length. And the Agent was pleased to accord recognition to the Union. Amongst several points discussed the question of constituting a Committee of enquiry consisting of an equal number of representatives of the management and the Union was very much pressed, but the Agent postponed the same for future consideration. A Committee of the kind demanded by the Union representatives would save much time and unnecessary correspondence on petty differences between the men and their superior authorities, but for the reason best known to the Agent he has agreed to consider the question hereafter. The much belated recognition is no doubt a gesture of co-operation on the part of the Railway administration, but not much is to be expected till the Union's request for a Committee of the kind described above is granted.

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INDIA ALWAYS READY FOR DOMINION STATUS

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME

The following letter under the signature of Pt. Motilal Nehru, appears in the "Pioneer":—

"Sir,—After reading the last letter of Sir Charles Ross Alston in 'The Pioneer" May 4, I was wondering whether I would be justified in making another draft on your courtesy. My doubts were set at rest by your leading article in the issue of the 5th which invites answers to certain questions bearing on the subject. I accept the invitation with pleasure.

Before dealing with the questions you have formulated permit me to clear the ground by trying to remove a serious misapprehension which has most unaccountably crept, into the contributions made to the controversy both by you and Sir Charles Ross Alston.

NO HALF WAY HOUSE.

It will be remerbered that the genesis of controversy was "The Pioneer's" criticism of the goal of complete independence adopted by the Madras session of the Indian National Congress and recommended by Dr. Kitchlew for confirmation by the Punjab Provincial Conference. I tried to answer your criticism and supported Dr. Kitchlew in my first letter which appeared in "The Pioneer" of April 18. My point was that the desire for independence was the natural outcome of withholding Dominion Status from India and in the struggle which was bound to follow "thre was no half-way house between abject dependence and complete independence."

In my second letter I made my position clearer and said: "Where I used the term complete independence,' I used it in the fullest sense which the words connote, and I repeat that in the events tkat have happened and are happening around us from day to day the only logical course for India to adopt is to strive for her independence, however difficult it may be to achieve it."

Then followed the sentence: "It is really Hobson's and not India's choice and does not mean that India will not be satisfied with Dominion Status, if she can get it, nor that having achieved Dominion Status she will give it up without rhyme or reason, and work for complete independence." Both "The Pioneer" and Sir Charles Ross Alston have completely ignored the first sentence in which the substantive case is emphatically put and make political capital of the last sentence which is merely explanatory.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

What India would or would not do if she possessed Dominion Status is entirely beside the question. What we are concerned with is what is India to do when Dominion Status, which has been long overdue, is refused to her. As to this I said clearly that "my present business was to prepare the people to go ahead without troubling themselves with British connection."

After all this it is amazing to find Sir Charles Ross Alston drawing the inference that the Congress resolution about independence did not represent my objective which was Dominion Status and "The Pioneer" virtually agreeing with him.

Seeing how written words, the ink of which is hardly dry can be misinterpreted, the impression on the mind of Sir Charles Ross Alston of the private rehearsals he has attended is easily explained.

Sir Charel says that it will be news to many that in my opinion India would be "satisfied" with Dominion Status 'if she can get it. It may be news to Sir Charles but it is no news to anybody who has followed the debates in the Assembly and the course of public life generally in India during the last 8 years.

A BOMBAY INTERVIEW.

To give one out of the numerous instances I would refer to a long interview I gave to a press representative in Bombay on my return from Europe in February last. It was reproduced in extenso in almost all the Indian edited papers. With apologies for quoting myself I cull a few passages from it.

"I am not against what you call 'independence within the Empire' if it is to come by honourable means in the natural course Indeed, if it were to be offered to-day. I would unhesitatingly accept it on the same terms as Canada, etc. But that it not to be..... The truth is that England cannot afford to set India free if she is to maintain her present supremacy..... What matters to us is our own independence and we must concentrate on it without troubling ourselves about British or any other connerition at this stage. It is really for those who wish to maintain connections with us to take steps in that direstion and when they do so, it will then be up to us to meet them half-way.....I am afraid the Congress slogan: 'Swaraj within the Empire if possible and outside the Empire if necessary' is responsiple for creating a false mentality which puts the Empire first and Swaraj after. The Madras Congress resolution declaring for complete independence will, I trust, remove that mentality and I, therefore, welcome it wholeheartedly."

I have said precisely the same thing in my recent letter to the "Pioneer." It is of course open to anybody to run away with the first part of the passage I have just quoted and declare that complete independence is not what I aim at.

FIT AND READY NOW.

I will now try to answer your questions. The first is: "Does the Pandit honestly think that India at the present moment is fit for the full grant of Dominion Status" You suggest an answer in the negative by expressing the opinion that the affirmative would mean that I "must be possessed not only of an amazing optimism, but of a complete blindness to reality."

My difficulty is that I can only accept your suggestion if I shut my eyes but then it would be a case of blind leading the blind. I prefer to avoid that exhibition and give an answer to the question with my eyes wide open. That answer is a positive 'yes.' Not only is India at the present moment fit for honest Dominion Status but has always bain so.

It is certainly no less fit than Australia and Canada were when they were granted Dominion Status. By the expression "honest Dominion Status" I mean Dominion Status given with the honest intention of affording all possible facilities for its maintenance in the same manner and to the same extent as was done in the Colonies. If India also honestly believes in such intentions, she can at a moment's notice find better wualified men to devise suitable measures for its internal and external development than the present bunglers who occupy the Treasury Benches both in this country and in England.

"INDEPENDENCE."

But, as I have said, there is neither an honest intention on the one side nor an honest belief in those intentions on the other. The recent happenings in Egypt clearly go to show that when England professes to give any measure of independence to an Asiatic race she means nothing more than perpetual subordination to her own will.

The truth about India was recently blurted out by Mr. J. T. Gwyne, the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who toured with the Simon Commission. He contrasts the "executive inferiority in debate" with the "proved Parliamentary abilities" of the opposition and recommends a wholly nominated Assembly for the very solid reason that the only conceivable methods by which the Government can hope to manage the present Assembly is "either by playing the Moslem against the Hindu or trusting to smiles and dinners." He mournfully adds that "certain scruples prevent our men from making the fullest use of Hindu-Muslim cleaverage; so the Government must rely chiefly on smiles and dinners thus giving the unpleasant taint of insincerity to the social atmosphere at Delhi."

"PRIVATE REHEARSALS."

Thus fitness or unfitness of India for the exercise of political rights is entirely besides the question. What is directly in point is how to check any further advance India might make in spite of playing off Hindu against Muslim and all the insincerity of smiles and dinners. The perpetual friction and disunion among Indians is a valuable asset which has to be preserved by doing awaw with the elective element in the Assembly. Mr. Gwyne has evidently had opportunities of "attending private rehearsals" and taking to the performers when the audience was not in their minds.

After what I have said your second question as to the time which must elapse before India is in a fit of state to have Dominion Status does not arise. In passing, however, I might say that I am not aware of the existene of any members of my party whose political ambition will be satisfied by the offer of Dominion Status after the lapse of say 25 years.

IRISH PARALLEL.

In view of the answer I have given to your first question the third question as to the next step also does not arise on your hypothesis but is capable of an answer from a broader point of view. The present position of India finds an exact parallel in Irish history and what James Finton Lalor said years ago about the repeal of the Act of Union applies exactly to-day to the grant of Dominion Status to India. He said: "You will 'never' in form of law, repeal the Act of Union. 'Never' while the sun sits in heaven, and the laws of nature are in action. 'Never,' before night goes down on the last day."

What he advised Irishmen to work for was "not the constitution that Wolfe Tone died to abolish, but the constitution that Wolf Tone died to obtain—independence; full and absolute independence for this island, and for every man within this island."

The plight of Ireland in those days was no better than that of the India to-day. Lalor was fully alive to this. But he said: "Remember this—that somewhere and somehow and by somebody, a beginning must be made." That is precisely what the Indian National Congress says and its resolution on independence means that the bebginning must be made 'now' and 'here' by the 'Congress.'

Lalor started on lines very similar to, though not identical with Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation. These in course of time led to other lines of action well-known to the students of Irish history. India with the lesson of Ireland before it will try to benefit by the success and failures of the latter. It is true that the Act of Union has gone and absolute independence has not yet come to Irelalnd but who knows what there is in the womb of futurity.

THE NEXT STEP.

From the purely Congress point of view therefore the next step is to begin the fight for independence without any further waste of time over Commissions, Round Table Conference or futile attempts at bridging the gulf. I agree with you that an "urgent need exists from the Indian point of view of presenting a reasoned case covering their desire, ambitions and views not only to the British public but also to the world." But I think that, so far as the world outside the British Empire is concerned, a reasoned case for complete independence would be more easily understanable than one intended merely to counter the report of the Simon Commission.

I must, however, admit that that is not the view of certain other political parties in th country who are as keen as the boycott of the Simon Commission as the Congress. These too have their parallel in Irish history. They believe in "Swaraj within the Empire" just as John Redmond did in "Home Rule within the Union," but they are prepared to go much further than any of the two Home Rule Bills which the latter induced Gladstone to produce. The refusal of the British Government to satisfy the demand for Dominion Status is the common tie which at present binds all the partiies in India, except of course those who have no demand to make and whose business in life is simply to chime in with my Lord A and His Excellency B.

COMMON ACTION.

This makes common action possible to a very considerable extent, thanks to the incurable obstinacy of England which blinds her to the natural and logical result of her ignoring all parties that matter. The Indian National Congress can therefore count on the full co-operation of the other political parties to the end of the chapter. The immediate next step 'vis-a-vis' the Simon Commission must therefore be determined in consultation betwen all the parties, which I hope will be done long before the next visitation of the Commission. It is not for me to anticipiate it at this moment.

Your last question refers to a middle course between the Round Table Conference and the Simon Commission and you recommend your own scheme as the most suitable middle course to adopt. That scheme has been very carefully considered but as far as I am aware has not found favour with any Indian political party. So far as the Congress is concerned I must say, with profuse apologies, that it will not wash.

TRAINS AND AEROPLANES.

My last word to Sir Charles Rose Alston in this controversy is that I am not likely to waste my remaining days in a waiting room watching the shunting of the Simon goods train or expecting the starting signal of the Dominion Express. My place is in the aeroplane factory to help in the construction of the machine in which freedom shall sweep majestically over India from one end to the other. All other occupations are futile when one has to deal with a Government which believes in "The good old rule—the simple plan—that those may take who have the power, and those may keep who can."

35,917 FINGER PRINT SEARCHES IN 1927.

17427 IDENTIFIED.

A review of the results obtained by the use of the finger-print system of identification of criminals, published by the Stationery Office has been prepared at the Registry of Criminals at New Scotland Yard. A comparative table shows that out of 6,826 searches made in 1902, 1,722 identifications were effected. In 1927 35,917 searches were made and 17.427 identification rsulted which bears out the general belief that the term "habitual criminal" is justified if such proof is necessary.

"After the Anthropometric system," states the *Review*, "had been in working order for five years, the entire number of recognitions effected by it in 1900 was 462, and in 1901 was 503. During the latter part of 1901 the result of the finger-print method was beginning to be felt, although the new system had been in force for only half the year and the number of records among which search had to be made was consequently small.

"The number of recognitions effected is not the only test by which the advantages of the system can be estimated. It has brought about a marked saving of time of police officers.

"On a moderate computation the money value of the saving thus effected nearly covers the cost of the establishment for working the method and all incident expenses.

"The total number of finger-print slips on record is about 420,000. A gradual increase in the number of slips will continue to take place until practically all habitual criminals have been registered. and then only habitual criminals will require registration.

"Simultaneously the records of men known to have died and of men apparently too old to commit further crime are being removed from the collection. By this means in a few years' time the maximum average number of slips will probably be reached."

PRESS AND PUBLICITY

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST AT BRITISH TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Reporters attending a recent meeting of the Weymouth Town Council, intervened in a discussion on mosquitoes to write the following note, which was handed to the Mayor.

"The Press takes strong exception to members making a request that this and that matter should not be reported. Either the Council should go into committee or the Press must be allowed unfettered freedom and discretion in reporting the discussion."

The Mayor, after reading the letter to the Council, said: "I quite agree." and the Town Clerk said it was the proper action to take.

The discussion then ended, and a motion to refer the matter back was carried.

INCAPABLE OR DRUNK?

MEDICAL AND LEGAL VIEWS CONFLICT

When is a motorist "drunk"? Medical and legal opinion were in conflict at the hearing of a case in Marylebone Court London in mail week.

The Divisional Police Surgeon formed the opinion that a motorist brought before him was drunk; but cross-examined, he said after three-quarters of an hour he was in a quandary. "One always is in these cases," he added.

"If you had been called to an ordinary case, what would you have said?" he was asked. "I should have said he was sober," was the reply.

The magistrate said that was an end of the case but the doctor disagreed and said the man's incapacity depended on what he was charged with.

That is not the law, said the magistrate, and after further argument he dismissed the summons

It was nothing to do with the doctor, he observed, whether the man was in charge of a car or was lying in the street. The sole question was whether he was drunk.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1928.

If the increasing number of Courts in India is an index to the Reign of Law, then we have too much of it under Pax Brittanica. But nothing witty issues from these chambers to brighten up the monotonous evening of a dull dog day. Our Bench and Bar have the severity of a pulpit and most of our judges appear to be parsons in tie-wig. The talk in courts and cities usually centres round the legal jargons "agents provocateur", "ad interim injunction", "minimum force" and "sub-judice". Oh for an Indian McCardie who will regale us with "keeping fit" formula, beauty hints and woman's dress bills!

* * *

Romantic cases are not few and far between. In spite of Shamdasani's serial, there have been cases of a social and romantic type often figuring in local Courts. I need not single out instances. I have been watching the lips of many a judge to snap something "catchy" which will ginger up the proceedings. But alas, they are a brood of Puritans who cross their faces before opening their mouth!

* * *

"She is a young girl, who has been unlucky in having some gift of beauty thrust upon her" is the remark of a sessions judge in an Allahabad case. In India, most of the girls are beautiful in spite of themselves. The trick of the lipstick and the aid of the powder are generally unknown, though the Eton-cropped slim variety is rapidly making headway in the metropolis.

* * *

The taxis in Calcutta have of late become the butt of hostile criticism. One critic naively suggests "spring-cleaning" as the remedy. But from the accounts appearing in Calcutta papers. I doubt whether they have any springs at all.

* * *

In view of the vow of the Communists to oust Mr. MacDonald by setting up rival candidates, the Ex-Premier is busy seeking an "unbombable" constituency. "Poor Old Mac!" He has lost a splendid chance which will never return. Had he joined the Simon Seven, his Parliamentary lease would have been assured under a double-endowment policy.

* * *

A rotund little man with shocks of grey hair that stand on end and eyes that alternately twinkle and beam from behind thick-lensed spectacles has set himself the task of persuading England to "go to Church." His is an uphill task as England has already gone to dogs.

* * *

"Even the most complete form of Representative Government resembles an iceberg" says the "Civil and Military Gazette". No wonder then there is more wreckage than salvage.

* * *

With the complete mechanisation of the army, cavalry on wheels has become the order of the day. The R. A. F. has been considerably increased and the War Office has decided to send two anti-aircraft guns to India to be allotted to Kurachi. This is a sample of "consulting the Dominions" which Sir Austen made much of in replying to Kellogg's Note.

* * *

"History has shown and is still showing that feelings of hunger and insufficiency make admirable breeding grounds for discontent and all forms of Bolshevism." Says the "Times of India." Herein Boribunder deviates into sense instead of shooting in the air about "Russian Roubles." What India wants is after all a full-meal and a square deal.

* * *

Attachment is the administrative "open sesame" in Bardoli. The indiscriminate writs have even converted buffaloes into Satyagrahis. The volunteers are gradually "sent in" and general marching orders are expected ere long. The latest verdict shows that even camera cannot convince the authorities.

* * *

Comrade Dange has challenged the City Coroner for a duel with him at Nagu Sayaji Wadi. I hope it is not for a practical test of the minimum force theory of the Coroner.

* * *

"Wanted realism in preaching" is the headline in a British weekly. Already we have enough of it. More demonstrations will make it theatrical.

* * *

"The world is round, isn't it?"

"Right-o."

"Then if I wanted to go East, I could eventually get there by going West. Can't I?"

"What are you, a taxi-driver?"

MAJOR ATTLEE, M.P., ON SIMON COMMISSION.

'BOYCOTT LESSENED AS RESULT OF VISIT."

In a special interview with the "Daily Herald," Major C. R. Attlee, M.P., one of the Labour members of the Simon Commission, said that, on its preliminary visit, the Commission had tried to see as many people and hear as many different points of view as possible.

"We have been trying to realise," he said, "what questions will emerge, and as a result of our visit we appreciate much more fully than we did before the very complicated problem that India presents.

"We consider that while there undoubtedly exists still a considerable opposition to Indian co-operation with the Commission, that that has been a good deal lessened by our visit.

"From the talks we have had with politicians of various points of view we think that there are great hopes of India working with us on our task.

"While the time at our disposal and the programme drawn up did not allow us to visit the industrial centres," Major Attlee continued, "we met a great many representatives of organised labour, and we had the advantage of a long talk with Mr. A. A. Purcell and Mr. Hallsworth.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM.

"As a result we realise that the impact of modern industrialism on India is one of the complicating factors in the problem."

Turning to the way in which the Commission was received, Major Attlee said that kindness and courtesy was shown wherever they went:

"We made a great many friends," he added, "and that, after all, is one of the chief needs in trying to deal with a question concerning two peoples.

"It is necessary to get into personal contact with every different point of view, and our visit has enabled us to do this.

"With regard to any definite conclusion on Indian problems we will suspend judgment until we have had a much greater opportunity of investigating.

TOO PREMATURE.

"It is easy to make broad generalisations on insufficient data and we are endeavouring to avoid that particular mistake."

As to the nature and strength of the boycott campaign, Major Attlee declared that, while in no way desiring to minimise the opposition of the Swarajist Party, one could not help realising that many of the demonstrations had very little feeling behind them.

"While the great mass of the population knew nothing and cared nothing about the Commission, among the politically minded people there were plenty who considered that the interests of India and her progress towards self-government would be better served by co-operating, and their numbers were considerably increased during our stay."

Apart from the work and duties of the Commission, Major Attlee emphasised the rapid growth in India of the Co-operative Movement, which, he said, was releasing many of the people from the hands of moneylenders.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.